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BY TELEGRAPH.

Dispatches to the Southwestern Press Association.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Proceedings in the habeas corpus case of Mr. Rutter, President of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis were resumed in special term of the Superior Court to-day. After argument by the counsel Judge McCan denied the application of Assistant District Attorney Blunt for adjournment to this day, by which time he said he would receive Gov. Hoffman's mandate for Rutter to be returned to Tennessee, saying there was not a shadow of legal authority for his longer detention in custody. The moment the prisoner was discharged Mr. Blunt received a telegram from Albany saying: "The mandate for Rutter has been issued and sent by mail."

The heat has been most intense, and has probably caused more suffering than that of any other day this summer. Several cases of sunstroke have occurred. In some instances animals have dropped dead in the streets from the effects of the heat.

James Barnes, the Cuban Fillibuster was released to-day on his own recognisance not to take up arms against Spain.

At a meeting of the consolidated Lake Shore and T. A. and W. R. Railroad Companies, held in this city yesterday, terms were formally agreed upon looking to consolidation of the two roads. Lake Shore is to go into the consolidation with an increase of 20 per cent., as the amount of its stock, and Wabash with its present capital, and Lake Shore is to receive a dividend of 4 per cent. on January 1, 1870, making a total stock and cash dividend of 24 per cent. The arrangements require the previous ratification of three-fourths of the stockholders, which is counted upon as certain.

Samuel Ramsay, brother to Gen. Ramsay, of the Union army, committed suicide by shooting himself at Jersey City to-day.

Redoly, the blacksmith, arrived to-day from San Francisco in charge of an officer.

The Erie Railroad have occupied new quarters in the grand opera house on the Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, where superb accommodations for passengers are provided. The Erie Company have offered to carry the Southern Base Ball Club from Cincinnati to New York at half fare.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, August 20.—Advices from Paraguay to the 10th of July say war news is unimportant. The British subjects are still retained but are well treated.

LONDON, August 20.—The *Star* has an editorial on the acquisition of Cuba by the United States wherein it says: "As a naval and military position in the Gulf of Mexico it is of great value. Troops and a squadron would be required there, but the people of America with whom the the acquisition is so popular would offer no objection to such outlawry. There is no reason for Great Britain to grudge them possession. England's possessions in those seas are so exposed to attack at present, danger cannot be augmented. In the interests of commerce it is desirable that Cuba should be prosperous, and her prosperity is much more probable under American government than under a distressed colony or a Spanish Republic."

Savilleth has presented his credentials as Minister from France.

The Queen has gone to Balmoral.

DUBLIN, August 20.—The Archbishops Armaugh and Dublin have issued addresses to the clergy and laity announcing the speedy meeting of the synods and requesting the laity to prepare for sending representatives to the synods. The Archbishops offer no suggestions, but invite freedom of action on the part of the laity, and express a readiness to make use of the parocial system of diocesan conference, if desired. The Dublin synod will meet at St. Patrick's Cathedral on the 15th of September.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATTI, August 20.—Yesterday the proprietors of the Gibson House were arraigned by the U. S. authorities for alleged violation of the second section of an act of Congress, passed July 6th, 1867, which imposes a fine for business or professional notice or advertisement in likeness of a treasury note.

A meeting of freight agents for western freight lines was held yesterday. Mr. Corse, of Jeffersonville Railroad, was elected President, and Mr. Fraser, of Marietta, Ohio, Secretary. A general discussion in relation to freights, particularly over eastern bound roads, was entered into by the meeting. It was agreed upon to raise the price of fourth class freight five cents per hundred pounds, and flour ten cents per barrel. This refers to eastern bound freight only. Nearly all the western roads were represented.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The President is expected to return here about the middle of next week to attend a meeting of the Cabinet, but will remain in town about two days only.

A band of Carlists under Palo was recetly defeated at Almagro, near Cindad. Palo and his Secretary were among the prisoners captured. Most of the Carlist bands have dispersed. It is rumored that a conspiracy in favor of the Prince of Asturias has been discovered by the authorities.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, August 20.—Much comment is made upon ex-President Johnson's Knoxville speech of the 17th, in which he appears to favor the repudiation of the national debt. The Knoxville *Whig* says he also favored the repudiation of the State bonds issued under the Republican State Government, but other reports do not sustain the *Whig*. The doctrine will not suit Tennessee, as is shown by the opposition developed by Etheridge's Milan speech.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 20.—The game of base ball, between the Kentucky and Southern Base Ball Clubs of New Orleans, resulted in favor of the Southerners—they scoring 43 to 25. They play the Eagles to-morrow.

GETTYSBURG.

GETTYSBURG, PA., August 20.—Numerous letters have been received from Southern gentlemen accepting the invitation to participate in the dedication of the battlefield.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—The labor Congress met at 9 a.m. The Committee on Organization made a report with amendments, but after debate the matter was laid on the table and the Committee discharged. The Committee on Female Labor made a report which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this Congress recommend that all Trades Unions make immediate effort to secure a thorough organization of female labor, and demand the same pay for work equally well done by women as by men. Every avenue of labor for which woman is physically capacitated should be fully open to her on the same terms.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 20.—A party of distinguished Southern gentlemen have arrived in this city en route to California. They will leave on Monday in a Pullman car, and will be absent some six weeks. The following ladies and gentlemen make up the party: Hon. W. Warren, United States Senator from Alabama; Gen. B. Halsey; Hon. A. McKinstry and lady; Col. J. J. Stokes; Gen. Farnwell; Misses Farnwell; Miss Pugh, and a few others.

DANCYVILLE.

The Great Barbecue There on Thursday.

Emerson Etheridge Declares Himself Plainly.

He is not in Favor of Entire Repudiation.

He Will Redeem His Promises, But Does not Believe in Universal Suffrage.

The people of Dancyville, which, as all of our well informed readers are aware, is a little burgh in Haywood county, near the dividing line between Fayette and Haywood, delighted at our late success, gave a barbecue on Thursday last (day before yesterday,) to show their joy. Everybody was invited, and to add zest to their openarmed and openhearted hospitality, it was announced that Emmerson Etheridge would be present and deliver one of his soul stirring addresses. The consequence was that half the population within a radius of ten miles, was present, men women and children, black and white, and all the balance would have attended had it not been for the extreme heat and the dustiness of some of the roads.

The speaker's stand was at the focus of an inverted cone, or rather a sort of funnel, which formed a natural amphitheater as perfect as the hand of man could have fashioned. It was completely embowered in trees and bushes, and the sun, whose rays were intensely and ferociously scorching, was shut out, not only from the stand but from the seats of the listeners.

The crowd commenced to gather about 9 o'clock, and by the time that Emerson Etheridge, the great gun of the day, arrived, numbered at least one thousand persons—which, considering that Danceyville is ten miles from the railroad, is a big crowd. MR. ETHERIDGE, accompanied by Mr. T. J. Latham, of this city, arrived on the ground from Brownsville at 11 o'clock. He was immediately escorted to the stand, which was already occupied by the Brownsville Brass Band, who, under the able and efficient leadership of Professor Miller, had been keeping the attendant multitude charmed with their music for an hour or more.

On ascending the stand Mr. Etheridge took a seat, and Squire Ragland, calling the crowd to order, bade them a heartfelt and joyous welcome to the festive meeting—one dictated by no desire to exult over our late opponents, but rather one of mutual congratulation over the glorious results of the recent election. "Our political sun," said he, "has just arisen after a long night of darkness, and its glorious rays are chasing to their holes the bats and cormorants, vermin and lice, which have gathered during the gloom. You will see them no more, for they have fled to the bourne from whence they will never return."

The 'Squire at the conclusion of his remarks introduced

MR. ETHERIDGE,

who immediately took the stand. As he spoke for nearly two hours, and as his remarks were most diffusive in their character, we will only attempt a full synopsis of them.

After returning thanks for the honor of the invitation, which even after a refusal was persistently forced upon him, Mr. Etheridge said that it was then nine years since he had addressed the people of Haywood county. These years, said he, furnish a practical statesmanship its most difficult problem, and add to the world's history its most sublime pages. Any review of this time should be from the standpoint most free from prejudices and passion, and should be made with the sole purpose of perpetuating that truth which alone is the fair and lawful aim of all impartial inquiry, and which gives us that prevision that enables us to know the truth and avoid the error which lies beyond. These years, long and weary though they have been, have given us the best of teachers—experience, and we have witnessed events which will seem fabulous to posterity and shared in the hardships which are naturally attendant upon the overthrow of old established systems of government. We stand, said the speaker, to-day on an initial point in a new era,—a point upon the outer verge of two great historical cycles, one in which a completed past will shortly be recorded, the other the beginning of a great and glorious future. The question for us to decide is, what shall we carry with us in bidding adieu to the past to which we have so long adhered? Shall we cling only to the dogmas and teachings of the new apostles, or shall we follow the teaching of that greatest of the Apostles, and hold fast only to that which is good? I, as far as I am concerned, would avail myself of the examples and lights afforded us by history, and cling to those well established principles which have proved fundamentally necessary, at every step in the world's progress. In all ages man has evinced the greatest possible solicitude for the safety and existence of his form of government, from the rudest fetichism to the most polished civilization. Why all these sanguinary wars and waste of human life? With all of them we are no nearer the truth, or the goal of perfection than Aristotle was two thousand years ago. It is not because all theories of government are erroneous. This cannot be. No, it is because mankind have failed to recognize the fact that government is a progressive science, and that what is best for one generation, will not suit another and a later period with another character of surroundings, and with different ideas. Ideas govern the world; and ideas are influenced by what surrounds them, consequently all communities left to themselves will settle down upon that principal of government best suited to them and their wants. No teaching of history is truer than that a form of government, or system of religion forced upon a people, or sustained by the sword, becomes odious. History is full of examples to prove this. The ancient republics tried the experiment, and with what result? Nothing now is known of them except that they were a failure and that the descendants of the men whom they wished to subdue, have built up great Governments on the soil that was once the abode of their oppressor. Russia with her mighty power has tried the experiment, and to-day the slumbers of Vesuvius are not more illusory than the quiet that now reigns in Warsaw. Unhappy Ireland, which for two centuries has been under the iron heel of the oppressor—her people have never forgotten that they were Irishmen, the descendants of Celts. Persecution has scattered them throughout the world, but under all circumstances they have clung to their country and their religion with a heroism that even bigotry must admire

The speaker then spoke of Cuba, struggling for freedom, because denied for centuries representation in the Spanish Cortes. "The whole history," said he, "of the Anglo-Saxon race is one exemplification of the doctrine—from the moment of the signing of the *Magna Charta* at Runnimede to the present day. The experiment of attempting to rule without the consent of the people of England, has been tried again and again, and ever failed. They have never for one moment endured it. Wedded to a limited monarchy, they have never failed to hurl from their thrones and overturn any dynasty that dared attempt it. Glance at the history of the Norman Princes, of the Tudors, and of the other lines of English Princes. You wonder how they did this thing. The minute that usurpations were attempted, the usurpers were brought to the block, and their heads paid the penalty. This earned for the English people the name of the King killers of the world. Look at Cromwell. He was an usurper, but for all that he was the greatest of Christian Princes at the time. He made England illustrious throughout the ends of the earth, and under his government the Protestants dared worship after their own manner, under every Government in the world. But with all this, what happened? Englishmen and Americans do not love even a good Government forced upon them. He died, and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey (for I believe Cromwell was buried there). In less than six months his son Richard was compelled to relinquish the reins of power, and the son of the beheaded Charles was recalled from exile. There never was seen in England such a gala day as that on which the returning Prince landed at Dover on his way to Whitehall. Elizabeth seated on her palfrey in sight of the ruined and wrecked Spanish armada, created no such enthusiasm.

The speaker, in glowing words, dwelt upon the joy of England at the restoration, and quoted Macauley's famous paragraphs in regard to Charles. He depicted the career of Charles, and his sudden death; he then passed to James II. He, said he, attempted to rule England like Brownlow did Tennessee. Loyal militia were quartered on Hounslow heath, and he attempted to overturn England's old traditions. What became of him, you who are readers of history all know. He was hurled from the throne and driven into exile, and from that day to this he has been known as 'the Pretender.' Gentlemen, that experiment has been tried much nearer our day, and much nearer home. One William—not William 1st, nor William 2d, but William—I will not call names, but his second name begins with a G., and the last word is Brownlow. [Laughter.] He tried the game in Tennessee, here in Haywood and everywhere else—and with what results? You heard the answer three weeks ago! It is easier to hurl the mountains from their solid bases, than to place and to keep the yoke upon the necks of men who were born to be free."

"I will not, however," continued the speaker, "resurrect old and unholy memories. I am here simply to join my heartfelt thanks with yours in an anthem that shall swell to heaven. We are now over Pisgah's top, marching on, every man a Moses, and if we should fall, a thousand Joshuas would arise and follow in our steps. Not to the old men do I now speak—for an old man, if he is good, has one eye on the grave and the other on heaven; not to the young men either—for they have both eyes on the pretty girls [laughter]; but to you, the young fathers and mothers, I now am addressing myself most particularly. The most alarming feature of the times is the

DECAY OF PUBLIC VIRTUE

and the general disregard of legal and constitutional forms and restrictions. If ever there was a people morbidly sensitive about charges of corruption in office, it was the American people as they were before these great changes. Old men will remember the law called and known as the "alien and sedition laws," in which one man was arrested for speaking of and criticising the acts of the President. This was enough to hurl from power the elder Adams and the old Federal party. The people were shocked at the very idea of any such abrogation of their rights and an infringment upon their constitutional privileges. Are you shocked at *anything* now? Less than four years ago an innocent woman (since admitted to have been innocent) in Washington City, where there never had been an armed rebel, under the shadow of the Capitol, within the sight of the Supreme Court, with all the Courts open, was dragged in chains before an infamous gang of outlaws, a usurping self-styled tribunal, called a military commission; there she was accused of an impossible crime—that of being accessory to an accessory to a murder. She was denied a counsel, convicted without testimony, condemned without law, and hurled before her God a murdered woman. God himself has been her avenger. Four of her accusers have since been declared infamous, and are now serving out their terms in the penitentiary. Her daughters, clothed in the habiliaments of woe, went to the White House and implored for admission to the President, there to intercede for their mother, whom they knew to be innocent. They were spurned from the door by Jim Lane and Preston King. What has become of these two? Preston King leaped into the Hudson, there, in the dark waters of North river, to expiate with his wretched life the great and infamous crime. Jim Lane for the same reason applied to his head a pistol and blew out his brains. God has been after every one of the murderers, and the balance of them will surely pay the penalty. But a few days ago a young man in the employ of the Government, who had met and for her misfortune had loved one of these unfortunate children, married her—and so far did the malignity and hate of a "great Government" that he was dismissed his situation.

The speaker then briefly alluded in the same scathing terms to the cases of McCardle and Yerger, both of whom were tried by a military commission in a time of the profoundest peace. He passed rapidly thence to a historical sketch of the attempt of Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War under Van Buren, who wished to raise 200,000 militia for parade and show simply, and showed how it was squelched and made political capital of, as were also the petty defalcations of a few Democratic officials about the same date. He referred to the lampoon of Prentice on this subject, which he said made the Old Whigs scream with joy and the Democrats hang their heads with shame. And yet, said he, here we have for four years endured Brownlow's militia in every part of the State, ruffians from East Tennessee sent among the people to teach gentlemen how to behave themselves. [Laughter.] He referred to the school fund, kept sacred by the rebels through four years of misery, want and bloodshed, and returned to the State intact. Now, he said, it is like the regalia of the loyal leagues—a thing that was. [Laughter.] The men who got it are going around the country arrayed in fine linen, and with rings on their fingers as big as a whip cord—arrayed as Solomon in all his glory never dreamed of being. [Laughter.] He passed over, he said, the gigantic monopolies which the Radicals had foisted upon the State—railroads, banks, rings, monopolies to which the East India company was not a circumstance. It is almost time that they should be kicked out of office and gentlemen put in their places."

TAXATION.

"I assert," said Mr. Etheridge, leaping, as is his custom, with the rapidity of lightning from one subject to another, "that materially as well as morally and socially the condition of a people is indicated by the rate of the taxation which they pay. In England high taxes and high rates of import duties have ever been the fruitful cause of perjury and smuggling. Show me the people that have light taxes to pay, and I will show you a people happy and contented, proud of their nationality, and relying on themselves. In the words of Pope:

"Fools on the form of Government contest,
That which is best administered is best."

Show me, on the contrary, a heavily taxed people, and I will show you an inert and slavish race, whose dissensions will make them sooner or later a prey to tyrants and despots. A great traveler has said that Palestine was the saddest and most miserable country that he had ever seen. He had not traveled through Tennessee since she has been under Radical rule. There never was a people more deeply in debt or less able to pay their way out of it. Counting the debt of the United States in round numbers at twenty-five hundred millions, the amount owed by every man, woman and child, black and white, in the country, is sixty-seven dollars. The debt of the State of Tennessee, in round numbers, is forty millions of dollars—this makes another installment of twenty-six dollars per capita—or a total of ninety-four dollars owed by every human soul in Tennessee, and all this the excrescence of a few short years, for up to the time of the war we owed nothing, and had but a few outstanding bonds.

REVOLUTIONARY DEBTS NEVER PAID.

Mr. Etheridge, pursuing this course of statistical reasoning, continued: "History has shown us that no great revolutionary war debt was ever paid. There may be," said he, "some new things under the sun—Brownlow's Legislature, composed of men who had not been in the State long enough to earn even the right to vote, was a new thing [laughter]—the payment of a great revolutionary war debt would be one of these, not that I believe that the American people can not pay the debt, but if they do it will have to be under a new order of things. But look again," said he, "the interest on this twenty-five or thirty hundred millions is one hundred and fifty millions per annum. On your State debt there is two millions per annum. All this you have got to carry beside. You can relieve yourselves of it in one of three ways only—pay the debt, carry it and pay the interest, or *repudiate* the whole thing. For myself I prefer the payment of an *honest* debt. Repudiation is like war, the *ultima ratio regis*, the last resort and argument. But no great revolutionary debt ever was paid."

In proof of this portion of his speech the speaker cited the revolutionary debt of France, who repudiated her assignats—of Texas, which was only in part paid by the United States—of England, which was in reality half repudiated, for she commenced borrowing at ten per cent., but now pays only three. Public debts, he declared, are an invention of modern times. Up to 1692 England never owed a dollar of public debt, and from a commencement of £900,000 now owes £900,000,000, a sum that no one dreams will ever be paid, although England is ten times more able to pay than the United States. Mr. Etheridge stated that he mentioned these things not to prejudice his hearers against paying the debt. He believed that the United States, by proper management, with its immense resources, the teeming northwest, could pay it, but it never will. It is true, said he, that that Mr. Boutwell's reports show reductions monthly, but just wait until Congress passes its deficiency and see how much reduction there has been.

The speaker, continuing his course of reasoning, said that the Federal taxes though onerous, did not cause the people so much uneasiness or annoy them so much as the State taxes, for the general government does not tax lands. It does not. The people are already restive. But here in the State the man that don't own an acre of land is taxed with a land tax. The freedman who works a farm on shares pays one-half the crop for rent. He pays five cents a mile for riding on the railroad instead of two or three as it ought to be. His whisky—every drink of it, is, as Artemus used to say, taxed muchly (laughter), for from five or ten cents per drink it is raised to twenty-five, and so on.

THE REMEDY.

"You ask how this is to be remedied," said Mr. Etheridge. "I will tell you, if you want my advice. You must reduce the expenses of Government; make more than you spend; incur no new liabilities; put honest men in office, (as you elect the men who collect the revenue); apply the surplus to the reduction of your liabilities; abolish unnecessary offices; enlarge the judicial districts; adopt a more effective means of collecting the revenue. If you do not do this in less than two years you will hear the cry of repudiation. It is useless to say the debt will not crush you."

HIS PROMISES.

"When you hear this cry of repudiation," said the speaker, "do not say that I raised it. I am merely telling you what is bound to be. As for myself I am going into this thing slowly. Beyond the necessary appropriations to carry on the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial powers, which must be supported, and sustained, I will not go far. These I will support and vote appropriations for, but when they ask me to vote money for these Superintendents of Public Instruction, sub-superintendents and all those nameless things which have no legal or constitutional existence, I will not do it. [Applause.] When I get to Nashville I intend to enter the Augean stable slowly, and carry with me a disinfectant. I intend to get me a wheelbarrow, shovel and hoe and commence with cleansing. I won't promise what I will do until I consult with others who are with me there, but I intend to probe things to the bottom.

REPUDIATION.

The speaker stated that some days ago he had made a speech at Milan, and had been quoted as saying that he was in favor of repudiating all of Brownlow's State bonds. His views had been misrepresented, by this paragraph which he had seen going the rounds. As to repudiation, he repeated, he considered that the very last resort, only to be adopted when every other plan had failed. But it would soon be enounced from this very rostrum, as he had said, in less than two years by aspirants for office. He noticed a growing disinclination among the people to undergo the hardships necessary to carrying or paying the State debt. In illustrating his views on this point Mr. Etheridge gave a graphic description of the arguments, etc., that would be used by these applicants for office on the ground of repudiation, and depicted the stump orator reasoning and arguing it to the very life.

The non-payment of the July interest he declared, was virtually repudiating the debt, and since the failure on the part of the State to meet this obligation he said we already looked repudiation in the face. Still he thought it was a *dernier resort*. Recurring to the paragraph in the Milan paper purporting to give his words and views, he said that what he did say was, "having learned from Mr. Oates that there were a number of bonds issued without authority of law—indeed in direct contravention of the internal improvement law of 1862, he was in favor of repudiating than the well-known legal maxim of *caveat emptor*. If this, said Mr. Etheridge, "be repudiation, make the most of it."

THE RAILROADS.

In regard to those railroads that do not pay the interest on their bonds, he advised their immediate sale to some man or men who would take them and run them at no expense to the State, taking State bonds in payment for them. In this way bonds will be retired and the expensive roads will be gotten rid of. In conclusion of the financial question, Mr. Etheridge said that much might be saved by an honest management of the penitentiary. In the meantime, under the benign influence of peace, public confidence would be restored, industry would revive, and the material power of the State increase. With the augmented commercial business of the State, and better management of the railroads, the revenue arising therefrom will be proportionately greater.

PLEDGES TO THE NEGRO.

Addressing himself to the negro, Mr. Etheridge said that while newspapers were discussing the extent of the victory, and wondering at the immense amounts of the majorities for Senter, he would explain it in a word—the late election was like opening the doors of a jail and saying to the prisoners, come out. They had come out like rats out of a barn on fire. The victory was simply the victory of right over wrong, and justice over oppression. When this contest was gone into pledges were made to the negroes if they would come up and help us to get out of this jail, and to win the fight of right over wrong we would guarantee them the possession of all the rights they then enjoyed. "If," said Mr. Etheridge, turning to the whites, "you expect me to take back these pledges you ask me to dishonor myself, and that I will never do. We got our liberties, and we ask nothing more than we will give. If you want anybody to go back on promises made as these were made, you will have to ask somebody else. I never fooled the Democratic party nor the Whig party, and I will not fool the negroes now. The negro has taken our pledges in good faith. Why is it that you rolled up such majorities in West and Middle Tennessee? Why did you not do the same in East Tennessee? It was the negro vote that caused these overwhelming majorities. In all East Tennessee there is hardly as many negroes as some of my hearers here used to own. There, in the home of Bill Stokes, they voted to keep you in jail, while here in Middle and West Tennessee, where in many counties the negroes are equal in number to the whites, the majorities were in favor of granting us our freedom.

The speaker cited several counties by name, and spoke of their various majorities for enfranchisement. Everywhere, he said, except in the cities, like in Memphis, Nashville, etc., where the negroes are under the dominion of the Loyal Leagues, they voted for the white man. On whom, he asked, would you rather rely to-day—the negro or the East Tennessee Radical? He referred to the policy of Virginia, the Carolinas, Florida, and perhaps Mississippi, and said that in initiating our State Government under the new order of things he was not in favor of inserting a paragraph in the platform that will be the repudiation of promises accepted in good faith. The issue of the canvass was not the enfranchisement of the negro. That was a fixed fact. The great object was the re-enfranchisement of the white man—restosing to him the liberty and rights so long lost. The negro had been an instrument in doing this, and it did not become us—it was not honest to reward him by abrogating his rights. This is what the mean, low Radicals told the negro we would do if we got in power. Let us prove that they lied, and teach the negro that we are his true friends. Honesty is the best policy.

He alluded to the fewness of the numbers of the negro voters compared to the whites, and asked what there was to be afraid of in leaving the ballot in the negroes' hands. Turning to them, he said: "You will never again govern this State, and you need not attempt it; nor will any man or party be able to do so who attempts to do it through you."

Continuing his talk to the negro in a friendly and humorous style, he told them who brought them to the country, and showed them how it had been means of christianizing them. The missionary labors in Africa, he said, though millions of money had been spent and thousands of lives lost in trying to carry the gospel among them had resulted in all these years of toil and money, in simply teaching the African canibal how to pepper, salt, and roast a missionary in a little better style than they formerly did. [Laughter.] While this was so in Africa, the Africans here among us had their Bible and were being taught how to read it. He compared their bondage to that of the Jews, and said they had they had the advantage of the Jews, inasmuch as the latter had wandered in bondage four hundred years before the day of deliverance, while the negro had been held but two hundred years. In conclusion, he gave the negroes this piece of advice: "Don't you," said he, ever attempt to govern this country, for whether you want to or not, you can't do it. [Applause.]

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Passing from the subject of negro suffrage to the Fifteenth amendment, he declared that he should oppose it. Suffrage was a right that each State should exclusively control within its own borders. "It is," said he, "all important just now when the General Government is absorbing all power, that this original reserved right should not be surrendered, for the Federal Government, as a consequence of war, and by amendments to the constitution has so changed the original structure of government that States, as States, have become mere dependencies of the central Government at Washington. If this right were surrendered but few original rights would remain to the States. To show the danger of passing this amendment and making it the law of the land, there is a scheme, said Mr. Etheridge, of importing Chinese labor—a scheme that he was not willing, unnecessarily, to encourage (Mr. E. dwelt on the word *unnecessarily*), and believes should be gone into as sparingly as possible. But if we do open the gates of China, and bring a few million of the Celestials here, it wont be long before somebody will be wanting their votes, and this is a subject of which we wish the exclusive control. He would therefore vote against the amendment and oppose it to the bast of his ability.

DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Etheridge next addressed himself to the people of every political complexion present on the subject of the name or word "Democracy." As an Old Line Whig he claimed the right to speak to them. He called for a gentleman (Mr. Cole) not then present, who said he hated the word *Democrat*. He, the speaker, was no apologist for the Democrats. But what is in a name? In this progressive age names soon lose their party significance, and mean anything or nothing. Let us not now be looking to the past. In the name of heaven let us look to the future. The Democratic party has preserved its identity in the Pacific States, New York, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware only; but grant that it had preserved its organization entire. It shows that it was better organized and has more vitality than the Whig party, which was dead years ago. But let me tell you now, that if you find an old Democrat out in the woods behind a log praying for the return of the Democratic party to power, you will find an old Whig close by patting him on the back. Talk of not being able—as some of you do—to join "the old, effete, corrupt and rotten Democracy"—why, anything is preferable to Tennessee Radicalism—a thing *sui generis*, a monstrosity that had no progenitors, and pray heaven that it leave no posterity! [Applause.] Grant you that the Democratic party, during its long and sometimes brilliant executive reign in power, was stained with crimes of its leaders, too often unscrupulous in their efforts to maintain that power; to its honor and glory be it said that it despoiled no man of his liberties without a trial by his peers. It robbed no man of the franchise; it was not in favor of great monopolies; it was not the champion of high taxes; it was not guilty of that stupendous piece of folly—the boast that "a public debt is a public blessing;" it imprisoned no man; tried and punished no man without due process of law; it established no drumhead courts martial in time of peace; finding no bastiles to pull dawn, it erected none as a monument of its existence; it was not guilty of that most infamous of rallying cries, "*salus populi suprema lex*." To the complete organization of the Democrats of the North; to their heroic manner of resisting alike all threats and blandishments; to their watchword, "the Union as it was—the Constitution as it is"—to them alone we owe it that the bondholders' dream of imperialism is not an accomplished fact. Grant that the Democrats were all rebels. For the four years that they held sway in Richmond they never passed a law disfranchising an Union man for loving the old flag, or praying for the safe return of the boy who went out to fight for it. These things that the rebel Democrat didn't do in time of war, the Radical camp followers did when the war was over and in time of peace. Talk of rotten Democracy, indeed, Tennessee Radicalism makes the meanest Whig or Democratic regime seem bright.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, Mr. Etheridge said that for the last four years we had had a crazy Governor, who, in one of his crazy fits, fell over on our platform; we had had a pauper Legislature, a low and debauched judiciary. The ballot box had been wrenched away from the people by tyrants and strangers, plunderers and thieves. We had been compelled to bow our necks to our former slaves, but it is easier to hurl the mountain from its base than to keep the yoke on a people born for freedom. Three weeks ago the sun arose far the last time on a race of slaves—he set upon a race of freemen whose glad anthems rang out in a grand chorus of thanksgiving as he sank in the West. We have known what is to have been slaves, and we now know what freedom is. We know how much is due to the magna charta, to the old barons who established the bill of rights, and we know the value of a written constitution. There is no danger of our ever again forgetting. But in the midst of joy and triumph we must be magnanimous. We must let temperance and forbearance mark our every action toward the vanquished, and thus let us show him that we are superior to him.

THE BARBECUE.

At the close of Mr. Etheridge's remarks, which were listened to with wrapt attention, the Marshal formed the crowd which had swollen, meanwhile, several hundred, in a line and marched them to dinner—a barbecue, which, like the feast of O'Rourke,

"——— will ne'er be forgot
By those who were there, and those who were not."

Prussia is about cutting a canal for vessels between Hamburg and the Baltic.

MARRIED.

CACEY—HANSELL—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in this city, by Rev. D. E. Burns, Mr. JOHN CACEY, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss E. L. HANSELL. They were attended by Miss Alice L. Brown and Mr. N. J. Harmon. No cards.

The happy couple have the best wishes of a host of friends. Both are well known in Memphis, and have enjoyed, as we hope they will in the future, the friendship, hearty as sincere, of a wide circle. They leave to-day for Louisville on a short bridal tour. They are followed, as we have stated, by the best wishes of their friends, who will look for their quick return to a pleasant and happy home in Memphis.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SELLERS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sellers are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their son, FRANKLIN, this Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. MCIelland, 114 Monroe street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Co.—U. S. Mail Line—For Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs and Fort Smith.
OZARK.........................Blaisdell, master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug21 304 Front st., Mosby Block.

FOR FRIAR'S POINT.

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Tri-weekly Packet—For Helena and Friar's Point GEORGE W. CHEEK......Geo. Malone, master
This elegant passenger packet will leave as above every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply on board. jy11

Ghosts.---Ladies who seem to delight in resembling these nocturnal visitors, by PLASTERING powder upon their PRETTY faces, will be surprised to see how much better and more youthful they look when they use Milk of Violets. Its effect upon the skin is truly delightful, and during hot weather it is so COOLING. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers.

W. L. STEWART,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 300 FRONT STREET,
Memphis, Tennessee.
Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. aug21

$25 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from my residence, on Main street, near Jackson, in Fort Pickering, TWO HORSE MULES, one a sorrel, about 15 hands high, and mane roached; the other a bay, about 14 hands high; both have gear marks on their shoulders. The above reward will be paid for their delivery to me.
au20 P. FITZPATRICK.

Main Street Store for Rent.

UPON timely application and sufficient inducement offered, we will rent for one year from 1st September next, the Front Store Room now occupied by us, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, with part of basement.
au20 ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

ST. AGNES ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tenn. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the center of extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out and set with rare plants and shrubbery.

The course of studies comprises all the branches, Useful and Ornamental, that are usually taught.

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, the second on the FIRST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY.

TERMS PER SESSION,
Payable half yearly, invariably in advance:
For board and tuition in any of the following branches: Reading, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, rhetoric, composition, criticism, principles of natural philosophy, chemistry and botany, mental and moral philosophy, plain sewing, marking, etc., $75, $80, $90 and $100, according to the age or the class of the pupil.
For Day Scholars—Tuition, $15, $20, $25, or $30, according to age or class as above.
For further information, apply or address the "MOTHER SUPERIOR,"
au20 d&w St. Agnes Academy.

F. G. TERRY. WM. B. MITCHELL
TERRY & MITCHELL,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
Boots, Shoes and Hats,
No. 329 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

OUR stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS, suitable for the EARLY FALL TRADE, is complete, and we are selling low to make room for our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which we are now receiving.
We solicit the trade of MERCHANTS ONLY. [au19 d&w] TERRY & MITCHELL.

Notice to Property Owners.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Shelby. } July Term, 1869.
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, August 18, 1869.

ORDERED, ETC., That the Clerk of the County Court be instructed to advertise in the APPEAL and Avalanche, giving all property owners notice that the assessments of real and personal property for State and county are now completed, and that they have the privilege of objecting to the same and endeavoring to obtain corrections during the next thirty days, by making proper application to the assessors, after which time no corrections can or will be allowed, it being necessary to place the tax books in the Collector's hands at the earliest practicable date; and that each paper make a local notice, calling particular attention to the advertisement.

In accordance with the foregoing order of the Board, all parties desiring to know the value of their real and personal property, as assessed by the assessors of their respective districts, can obtain such information on application at this office until the 20th day of September, 1869; petitions will be received and referred to the assessors.
au19 JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

OFFICE MEMPHIS & ARK. RIVER PKT. CO., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 9, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders in the "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company" will be held at the office of the Company, in Kramer, Miller & Co.'s building, Little Rock, Ark., on WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, for the purpose of electing Five Directors.
JOHN D. ADAMS, Pres't.
J. D. DARDEN, Secretary. aug14

INSANE ASYLUM.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE, St. Louis, Mo. This Institution was founded by the Sister's of Charity, August 10, 1858. It is private and first-class in its arrangements and accommodation. Insane patients of both sexes and of all denominations are received, also those addicted to taking opium or other stimulants to excess and desire to correct. For terms, etc., apply to Dr. J. K. BAUDUY or the SISTER SUPERIOR. aug3

SEASONED LUMBER.

I HAVE now on hand a full stock of Seasoned Cypress Lumber: am constantly sawing, and am prepared to fill orders for any dimensions of Sills, Joists, Posts, Studding, Boards, Clear Lumber, Laths, Shingles, etc. Attention given to the shipment of Lumber. Orders solicited.
Mills and Lumber Yar on Wolf river, north side Bayou Gayoso.
jy16 d&w G. M. VENABLE.

Boy Lost.

LEFT my house in this city, about four months ago, THOMAS HANEY, about 15 years old, black hair, dark complexion, small pox marked and freckled, black eyes, light scar on left eye. Any information will be thankfully received by his mother, MARGARET CONNELLY, 116 Market street. aug11

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND PIC-NIC

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

CONFEDERATE RELIEF AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

AT JAMES' PARK,

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st.

Committee of Arrangements:

Gen. N. B. Forrest,	Gen. Frasier,
Gen. Patton Anderson,	Gen. M. J. Wright,
Gen. R. P. Ewell,	Mr. Geo. F. Roots,
Gen. J. R. Chalmers,	Mr. G. N. Payne,
Gen. W. Y. C. Humes,	Mr. Thos. Johnson,
Gen. G. W. Gordon,	Capt. J. A. Louden,
Gen. Gid. J. Pillow,	Mr. W. C. Auman,
Col. John W. Dawson,	Mr. J. E. Beasly,
Maj. C. W. Fraser,	Mr. C. Barrett,
Maj. Marsh Patrick,	Mr. Chas. Howard,
Capt. Virgil B. Moore,	Mr. J. H. Hanbury,
Maj. J. G. Barbour,	Capt. J. A. Wiggs,
Mr. John Miller,	Col. Mose White,
Mr. W. A. Goodman,	Mr. W. H. Wheaton,
Capt. W. R. Lucas,	Capt. S. R. Gammon,
Mr. D. H. Poston,	Dr. B. F. Dickenson,
Lt. Luke E. Wright,	Dr. John H. Erskine,
Col. R. Dudley Frayser,	Dr. Gus Thornton,
Maj. D. Pres. Strange,	Mr. M. T. Garvin,
Col. J. C. Fizer,	Mr. John B. Gibson,
Col. Luke W. Finley,	Mr. R. C. Malone,
Mr. C. C. Ward,	Col. James Coleman,

Committee of Reception:

Judge Arch. Wright,	Dr. John Pittman,
Maj. J. J. Murphy,	E. M. Apperson,
Dr. Arthur Taylor,	Col. Fraser Titus,
Col. Leon Trousdale,	Col. C. D. McLean,
Col. M. J. Wicks,	Capt J. C. McManus,
Col. Landon Haynes,	Mr. Thos. H. Allen,
Capt. Wm. Ashford,	Maj. Dick Mason,
Hon. Sam Jones,	Mr. Geo. C. Holmes,
Col. A. J. Kellar,	Mr. J. M. Keating,
A. E. Frankland,	Judge P. T. Scruggs,
Col. Robert Looney,	W. R. Hunt,
Col. R. J. Morgan,	Mr. B. J. Semmes,
Dr. Frank Rice,	Judge Tom Browne,
Dr. D. F. Goodyear,	Col. J. M. Patrick, Sr.,
Mr. G. W. Jones,	Col. W. F. Taylor,
Col. D. Cockrell,	C. Nourse.
Col. Tom Avery,	Col. Sam Walker.

Floor Managers:

Col. J. H. Edmondson,	Capt. A. J. Black,
Maj. Freeman,	Mr. A. Woodward,
Capt. Mont. Pepper,	Mr. D. J. Doyle,
Mr. Jake Woods,	Mr. Lou Leubrie,
	Mr. Charles James.

The proper Rosettes, etc., will be designated hereafter.

Dancing will begin at 12 o'clock, and continue till 11 o'clock p.m.

Tickets of Admission for Gentleman and Ladies, One Dollar. aug16

HARDWARE.

COTTON GINS!

ALLISON BROS.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. CARVER & CO.'S
IMPROVED COTTON GIN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
IRON, GUNS, CUTLERY, Etc.,
270 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS or merchants designing to purchase Gin Stands will do well to bear in mind that we are Sole Agents for "E. CARVER & CO.'S" IMPROVED COTTON GINS. The unequaled beauty of the staple of cotton ginned on these well known Gin Stands, the lightness of their improved running gear, increased yield of lint, and many other acknowledged advantages, make them more desirable than in former years, when, as now, they were the favorite. jy9

TO THE
HARDWARE TRADE
OF THE WEST.
We are now manufacturing a full line of French Tinned and Polished
IRON WARE
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Lipped and Strong Sauce Pans Ladles, Dippers, Deep and Flat Skimmers, Dish Pans, Milk Pans, Drinking Cups, Gold Pans, Polished and Common Fry Pans,
Suitable and desirable for Household and Miners' use.
We guarantee the quality equal in every respect, and superior in some, to any French Ware made in New York or elsewhere.
Terms Cash at New York Prices,
Which saves to the Western buyer not only cost of transportation, but much time in getting goods. Address for new Price List:
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
612 and 614 N. Main Street,
mh19 ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of MCCOMBS & CO., has been renewed and continued, under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes.
Memphis, July 10, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES
322 1-2 and 324 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
GUNS,
Agricultural Implements, Etc.
EAGLE COTTON GINS.

We are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft over any other Gin.

WE ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR
Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes;
National Plow Co.'s, Calhoun and other Plows;
Wheeler, Madden & Clemson's Circular Saws;
Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.;
Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills;
Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales. jy11

WHOLESALE
WOOD & WILLOW WARE.
BARRETT & CO.,
No. 163 Main Street, between 4th and 5th,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WE beg to call the attention of Southern merchants to our large stock of WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, consisting of Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Washboards, Sieves, Red and White Cedar Ware, Butter Buckets, Well Buckets, Harvest Kegs, Measures, etc., etc. BASKETS OF ALL KINDS, together with Brooms, Brushes, Rope, Twine, Matches, Blacking, etc.
We are enabled by our arrangements with leading manufacturers to sell these goods at very low figures, which we will very readily prove to those who favor us with their patronage. [au20] BARRETT & CO.

AUCTION.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CLOTHING,
NOTIONS,
AT AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
August 24th, at 10 o'clock,
Bleached and Brown Domestics, Checks, Oznaburgs, Kerseys, Jeans, Flannels, Cassimeres, Hoop Skirts, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Dress Goods, Fancy Soaps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. etc.
TERMS CASH.
BY GOTTLEIB & EZEKIEL,
Wholesale Auctioneers,
Corner of Second and Adams Streets.
aug20

COTTON FACTORS.

ED. J. TAYLOR, Of DeSoto Co., Miss. WM. C. RUTLAND, Of DeSoto Co., Miss.
TAYLOR & RUTLAND,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers, Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 304 FRONT STREET,
Mosby and Hunt's Block, - MEMPHIS, TENN.
Consignments solicited. aug18

W. W. GUY. J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK. R. W. M'CLELLAN.
GUY, M'CLELLAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 204 FRONT STREET,
Bet. Washington and Adams, Memphis, Tenn
aug15

E. J. COMER. G. S. RICHARDSON.
COMER & RICHARDSON,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Howard's Row, Memphis, Tenn. aul1

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS
J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 254 FRONT ST.,
UP-STAIRS, - - MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
We will Sell all Country Produce Consigned to us.
We have obtained the services of Mr. THOS. B. NORMENT, an old and experienced Cotton man to assist us in the sales of Cotton. Mr. Norment is well known to the most of Cotton raisers in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office. jy8

W. B. & E. B. CRISMAN
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
226 FRONT STREET,
Up-Stairs, - - - Memphis, Tenn.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
J. H. GOODLETT, At the Desk. J. C. DOUGHERTY, General Agent.
aul7 d&w

W. H. GOODLETT. J. E. GOODLETT
GOODLETT & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 282 Front Street,
Over J. F. Frank's, - Memphis, Tenn.
Consignments solicited. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished customers. aul8 d&w

D. H. Townsend,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished customers. aug18 d&w

JOSEPH H. BLACK, Late of Maysville, Ky. B. M. BLACK, Late Black, Camron & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
BLACK, BRO. & CO.,
Cotton Factors and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR the sale of Grain, Flour, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Potatoes and Western Produce generally.
294 Front Street, bet. Madison and Monroe
MEMPHIS, TENN. jell

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Virgil V. Moore and Edwin Whitfield, under the style of Moore, Whitfield & Co., is dissolved, to date from the 1st inst., occasioned by the death of Mr. Whitfield in January last. The business of said firm will be settled by me. VIRGIL V. MOORE,
August 9, 1869. Surviving Partner.

NEW FIRM.

F. LANE, Of F. Lane & Co. VIRGIL V. MOORE, Late Moore, Whitfield & Co.

WE, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together, for the purpose of transacting a

Cotton Factorage and General Commission Business,

Under the style and firm of

Lane, Moore & Co.

To date from the 1st inst. Office, No. 1 HOWARD'S Row, formerly occupied by Moore, Whitfield & Co.
F. LANE,
VIRGIL V. MOORE.
August 9, 1869. aug10 d&w

PROPOSALS.

BOARD COMMISSIONERS SHELBY CO, TENN., JULY TERM, WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1869.

ORDERED, that the County Court Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for bids for the property belonging to the county, located on Adams street, said property being the same that was purchased for the purpose of building a County Courthouse upon. Said bids to be sealed and addressed to the Board of County Commissioners, and handed to the County Court Clerk on or before the 25th of this present month. Said bids should state whether cash, county warrants, bonds or notes will be given; whether the entire property will be paid for at once, or whether time is required, and how much. Said bids to be opened at a regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, and the bid which is of most advantage to the county to be accepted, if considered desirable and reasonable.

In accordance with the foregoing order, sealed bids will be received at the Clerk's office until 10 o'clock a.m., of the 25th instant.
aug19 JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Appeal, one year....$10 00
Sunday Appeal, one year.... 2 50
Daily and Sunday Appeal, one year... 12 00
Weekly Appeal, one year.... 2 50
Weekly Appeal, in clubs of two.... 4 00
Daily, delivered in city by Carriers, seven papers per week.... 25

The Weekly Appeal is regularly discontinued at the end of the time subscribed and paid for unless renewed in advance. This rule is adhered to without respect to persons.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.

Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional to ordinary rates.

Local notices, fourth page, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

City items, second page, 15 cents per line each insertion.

Special notices, third page, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Monthly advertisements, $8 for first, and $4 for each additional Square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged 25 per cent. additional in proportion.

Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $10 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but complimentary notices of Marriages, Tributes of Respect, Obituaries and Funeral Notices, will be charged as other advertisements.

All Church Notices or notices of meetings of Charitable or Benevolent Societies, will be charged half price.

Sunday Appeal.—Advertisements inserted in the Sunday Appeal will be charged one sixth additional.

Weekly Appeal.—Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Appeal alone, one half of Daily rates. In both Daily and Weekly, one fourth additional to Daily rates.

In all cases all advertisements are considered due after first insertion.

A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

KEATING, ENGLISH & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY MORNING, : AUGUST 21, 1869.

STATE NEWS.

A Nashville rumor says that Col. Geo. E. Grisham will be made postmaster of that city.

The Columbia *Herald* supports Andrew Johnson, and favors a reorganization of the Democratic party.

Father Finnegan, a Catholic priest, has raised $400 in Greenville for the erection of a Catholic Chapel, the most of it, says the *New Era*, subscribed by Protestants.

The well informed Tennessee correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that neither Bailie Peyton, Etheridge, Cooper, Stokes, nor Senter stand any chance for the United States Senate against the indomitable Andrew Johnson. The election takes place next winter, but there will be no vacancy until 1871. It is believed, however, that Fowler will retire gracefully and make way for Johnson.

Prominent Republicans in Washington say that if Johnson is elected to the Senate from Tennessee they will vigorously advocate the election of Butler to the Senate from Massachusetts to succeed Wilson. It is certain that if Johnson gets into the Senate there will be a very strong movement among extreme Radicals to transfer Butler from the Senate to the House, in expectation that he will be a match for Johnson in all his schemes. Of course the spoon thief will have the advantage of Mr. Johnson in that he is dishonest and has no conscience to trouble him.

The Nashville *Press and Times* says, in reply to some statements of our Northern exchanges, we will say that we have only published the views of two prominent State Senators elect, who have declared for the repudiation of all new railroad bonds. The question was not an issue in the late canvass, nor is Gov. Senter in favor of the measure. In conversation with us a few days ago he expressed himself as altogether opposed to repudiating any of the railroad bonds, for the issuance of which he voted. We make this statement that there may be no misunderstanding of his position.

The following is a copy of ex-President Johnson's indenture as a tailor's apprentice. The original document is said to be in possession of a person in Detroit: "This is to certify that it is my desire that my son Andrew Johnson is bound an apprentice to James J. Selby, to learn the tailor's trade, and that he is to serve him faithfully until he is 21 years old.

"Andrew Johnson was born in the year 1808, December 29th."

MARY DAUGHTRY,
By
TURNER DAUGHTRY.

November 7th, 1818.

THE NEWS.

St. Petersburg is to have a jockey club.

Only one theater in Chicago is now open.

Another theater is to be erected in London.

Malaga turned 1,950,000 boxes of rasins last year.

Sardou is writing a new drama, "Les Tricoteuses."

Boucicault is writing a new play for the London Adelphi.

Byron is writing a new play for the London Gaiety Theater.

The Grand Duchesss Maria, of Russia, rides a velocipede.

France has 337 theaters; Italy, 298; Spain, 168; and England, 159.

A man in Pesth committed suicide because his wife has grown so fat.

Boucicault's "Formosa" is running at Drury Lane Theatre, London.

There is an association hostile to vaccination in Lancashire, England.

Serrano has conferred the order of Charles III, on Lesseps, the great French Engineer, who made the Suez canal.

Seven sisters in Wright county, Minnesota, work their father's farm, and sold last year 1600 bushels of grain.

Mr. T. W. Robertson is writing a melodrama founded on the trials and troubles of Risk Allah Bey.

Boucicault and Byron have agreed to write two dramas a year each for Webster, the London manager.

Nearly two hundred divorce suits were instituted by discontented wives in Cincinnati last year.

Cherries this year have been so plentiful in England as to sell at the rate of four pounds for a penny.

A single leaf of the Victori Regia at Ghent floated 264 pounds of bricks that were piled upon it.

Ophenheim, the Great Egyptian banker in Paris, five years ago was a pack pedlar in the East.

Chinese secret societies offer a reward of $40 a piece for the murder of foreigners.

J. S. Clarke has made a hit at the Strand in John Brougham's "Among the Breakers."

Castelar, the Spanish revolutionist, is a delegate to the Peace Convention at Geneva.

Victor Hugo refuses permission for the dramatization of "L'Homme qui Rit."

The peaches sent to the Paris market the last week in July were sold at from seven to nine francs for a box of ten.

Dr. Colenso, the African Bishop who questions the authenticity of the book of Genesis, has been very ill at Natal.

A Paris policeman has suicided because his efforts were not successful to prevent the election of a Radical as Deputy.

The largest Sunday-school in the world is at Stockport, England, and numbers about 5000 scholars. There are 300 teachers.

Lucy Thurman, a colored woman, 119 years old, is living in Clinton, Ky. She was not a nurse of Washington, but *was* at Yorktown.

The state of the Count Montalembert's health is very critical. His sufferings are dreadful, and his piercing cries are heard in the street.

Mrs. Dall says: "I would have women keep out of active public life until the fortieth year is past. Then private and public duties need never conflict." As no woman ever owns to forty years, this appears to be the easiest way in which brutal men can cheat women out of suffrage.

The Methodist report revivals in Sweden, which have within the past nine months increased their members from 424 to 929.

Sea sickness has been introduced upon the stage in a farce called "The Chops of the Channel," now performing in London.

English ladies scramble for th cherry stones left on the Prince of Wales' plate. From this we are not at a loss to account for Wales' gallantry.

John Lee, an actor, eighty years of age, once the private secretary of Edmund Kean, recently played Shylock at the Richmond Theatre, England.

The California Pioneers are to present a $1000 cane to Mr. Seward, the head composed of forty-one triangular pieces of quartz from the leading mines of the State.

Rev. Dr. Todd, who officiated at the "last spike" ceremony, has received a ring made from the golden spike and bearing the words, "The Mountain Wedding."

Letters received from the White Sulphur Springs state that Mr. George Peabody is rapidly failing, and but little hopes are now entertained for his recovery.

An old fellow in Berlin willed a million thalers to his cook, half a million to several institutions, and fifty thousand thalers to be divided between two nephews.

In spite of the repute in which English cutlery is held, an order has been received in San Francisco from a prominent Londoner, for a set of table cutlery.

Glasgow is sending 10,000 Bibles to the negroes in the United States. They don't know anything about our church arrangements in the South, and think us barbarians.

It is said that Ike Marvel had to pay the American hotel at Binghampton $500 and cost, and apologize for writing in one of Harper's publications a slanderous account of the inn.

Bishop Kip, of California, and Bishop Scott, of Oregon, agree with Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois, in the desire to expunge the word "Protestant" from the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A French writer states that butchers' meat may be preserved in hot weather by placing it in earthen jars, putting clean, heavy stones upon it, and covering it with skim-milk.

At the recent Paris races was an elegant hat of white chip, ornamented with two long torquoise blue feathers, fixed by a raven's wing. The dress worn with this hat was of torquoise blue taffety.

A yellow veil is the most efficacious, so say chemists, to prevent the skin from freckling. Freckles are nothing more nor less than the darkening of the salts of iron contained in the blood by the chemical action of the sun's rays.

A patent has been taken out in the Island of Jamaica for working up a new fibre called the cocoon vine, and a large factory is being erected for that purpose. The fibre can be used for matting, stuffing for bedding and other purposes.

Anna and Julia Cleary, who have set type for the Troy *Times* for the past fifteen years, receiving the same pay as male compositors, have laid down the "stick" and gone into private life with a snug little sum laid up from their earnings.

Choy-Chew, and Sing-Man, the Chinese merchants, at present visiting New York, express themselves highly pleased with everything they see in the metropolis. Choy-Chew thinks that several millions of Chinamen will locate in California in the next ten years.

The flowers usually employed for trimming hats are violets, large ox-eye daisies and foliage of various kinds. For bonnets a favorite ornament is a diadem formed of clusters of grapes, partly ripe and partly unripe. Grapes mixed with roses are also fashionable.

Hats of the style called chapeaux habilles, and intended to be worn in a superior style of dress, are of the same form as those above described; but they are usually made of paille de riz or of white straw, and the feathers which ornament them are either white or of some light color.

The continued drought is causing the gravest apprehension among the farmers in all parts of the Northern and Western country, who fear that great injury will result to the crops yet remaining in the ground. Corn and potatoes are suffering greatly from the present dry weather.

Capt. Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, is about to visit the United States for the purpose of studying the arrangements which are carried out by the fire departments of this country. Capt. S. was expected to arrive in New York either yesterday or to-day.

Prince Arthur, Queen Victoria's third son, left England on Saturday for Halifax, Nova Scotia, on a tour through the New Dominion. He is to proceed from Nova Scotia to New Brunswick; thence he will go to Canada, and from Canada, it is expected, he will come on to the United States.

The Port Gibson *Standard* says: The Vicksburg *Herald* calls for a Convention of the Democratic party of Mississippi, to assemble at Jackson on Tuesday the 21st day of September, to determine the proper course to be pursued in the approaching canvass. With the Natchez *Democrat*, we agree that the suggestion of the *Herald* is proper and necessary, and we hope such a convention will be held.

Judge Schley, of the Eastern Circuit of Georgia, has decided, in the case of McRae vs. Dillon, that though one partner in a commission house may bind the other by borrowing money for the firm and signing the firm name to the note given to secure it, he cannot, without the consent of his partner, bind him to pay the usurious interest included in the note, or a note thus tainted with usury.

There is a great convocation of Northern and Southern politicians just now at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs. Rumor has it that some remarkable measure, rivaling the famous Rosecrans conference of last summer, is on the tapis. What this can be is at present carefully withheld; but it has been insinuated that it will have for its object the passage by Congress, at an early day, of an additional amendment to the Constitution, declaring general amnesty for all past offenses to those engaged in the late rebellion.

The New York *Herald* of the 15th says that by the death of Marshal Niel, which occurred yesterday in Paris, at an early hour of the day, Napoleon is called upon to sustain the loss of one of his ablest and most energetic advisers and supporters. It is not too much to assert that the Emperor of France could better have spared any other of the numerous men of prominent ability with whom he has surrounded himself than the soldier whose decease is announced by telegraph.

The valuation of Boston for the present year has been nearly completed by the Board of Assessors. The increase in real estate from last year will not be far from $40,000,000, against an increase of about $18,000,000 last year over the preceding twelve months. Ward Five shows the largest addition to its real estate, the amount footing up between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 more than in 1868. Ward Four comes next. Roxbury boasts a gain of $9,000,000 in its real estate.

In commenting upon the Pratt case the New York *Journal of Commerce* says this case will bring home to men's minds, perhaps more clearly than ever before, the anomaly of the military rule still in force in portions of the South. Texas is fully as peaceful as many of the Northern and Western States. If the troops were withdrawn from her borders, and the people allowed to resume full possession of the local government, we believe that law and justice would be better enforced than at present. But it suits the aims of certain Radical politicians to keep Texas from reconstructing herself as long as possible, and to quarter a horde of military locusts and carpet-bag sponges upon her.

The Charleston *Courier* is informed by a correspondent that in the upper part of the State there lives a young ex-Confederate soldier, whose leg was amputated during the war, near the thigh. After amputation the wound rapidly healed, and he was sent home. About a year after a fleshy protuberance was seen to grow out of the flesh, which, in the course of a few months, took the shape of a foot, and since that time it has been growing finely, until now the man has a perfectly new foot and leg growing from his thigh, which, in a year or so, promises to supply the loss of his leg in the first instance. If this be true, it is the most wonderful freak of dame nature that has ever come to our notice.

OUR local columns are quite full to-day of details of the execution of GALVIN, a white man, and MOODY, a black man. It is a shocking scene to see two men launched into eternity for their crimes, and that which should make a solemn impression. But justice and the law must be vindicated. These criminals were not so merciful as the law, and did not give months and the consolations of religion to their victims. In both cases their victims were innocent men, engaged in the honorable discharge of their hazardous duties, and in both cases they were shot down without warning. We understand that both the culprits professed to be prepared and ready for their final change. MOODY declared his innocence on the scaffold. But this was a matter of mistake on his part doubtless, rather than an intentional falsehood. The fact was that, with three others, he was engaged in a robbery, present, aiding and abetting in the whole transaction. He did not fire the fatal shot, and so ignorantly supposes that he was not equally guilty as a principal with the man who did. But our negro population will learn by this that to be present aiding in a robbery or other crime makes all who are concerned in it guilty alike, and that if murder results all the robbers are murderers. The laws must be executed. After a fair trial they must take their course, without favor to any. The way to have few punishments and few executions is to have few crimes.

THE first Grand Picnic of the Confederate Relief and Historical Society will take place to-day at James' Park. That it will be a joyous, as well as a grand occasion, we are not permitted to doubt from the nature of the arrangements made by the several committees who have been diligently at work ever since the inception of the movement. The Committees of Arrangement and Reception, and the list of Floor Managers, comprise an imposing array of names of citizens who are among the first in the city. Besides the oration and the festivities of the day, it is contemplated to light up the grounds in the evening, and to afford our citizens an opportunity of enjoying a *fete-champetre* such as has never before been witnessed in this section. We hope that our citizens will avail themselves of this great effort for their enjoyment, and that merchants, business men and proprietors of workshops will close their respective places of business in order that their employes may have an opportunity of participating in the festivities of the occasion. The officers and members of the association having the matter in charge have spared no pains in the completion of their arrangements. We trust the people of Memphis will mark their appreciation of their efforts by attending the picnic *en masse*. Ho! for the picnic.

WE have not yet been able to read Mr. ETHERIDGE's speech, published in another column. From the special received yesterday from Brownsville, we understand Mr. ETHERIDGE to go for negro suffrage on the ground of a promise to those who voted to enfranchise the white man. How then about those who did not? Does he mean to include the STOKES negroes? Is the pledge such that the whole population of fifty thousand negro voters is to be enfranchised for the votes of the few who voted for SENTER? We suppose SENTER got about ten thousand negro votes. Does gratitude to these ten thousand require that they should be enfranchised at the expense of forty thousand more who voted for STOKES? Would it not be better to pay off our "gratitude" debt some cheaper way if possible? The people have made no such bargains, and owe no such "gratitude." It would be an infinite public calamity if they had. It will be a bad business if forever after every great and good man who may be a candidate for Governor or other high officer of the State, must start out with STOKES' forty thousand against him.

THE speech of ANDREW JOHNSON, which appears in another column, was delivered in Knoxville on Tuesday night. He assumes that an effort is being made to destroy the Republican, and erect the Imperial form of Government. Or, to use his words, it "assumed that we must destroy this Repuclic for the purpose of paying the debt, by converting the Republic into an empire." And he says: "This debt was created to save the Republic. Now, the Republic must be destroyed to pay the debt! Rather let the Government be preserved and let the debt go." We think Mr. JOHNSON has taken unnecessary alarm on this subject. It may be that the imperialists favor the payment of the public debt. But so also do the Republicans and the Democrats, so far as yet ascertained. What then is the necessity or sense of making much ado about imperialists favoring a payment of the debt? Why not say let the Government be preserved and the debt paid, instead of saying "let the Government be preserved and let the debt go?" If Mr. JOHNSON is in favor of repudiation, it only shows that as appears now the imperialists are more on the popular side than he. They have probably taken that side because it is the most popular, and they have established their claim to Democracy quite as well as Mr. JOHNSON does by warning the country against them.

But the ex-President bases his fears also on the ground that Congress "becomes sovereign" by the Fifteenth Amendment, if adopted. That amendment proposes the taking away of its most vital power from a State and giving it to Congress. That is, indeed, nothing less than usurpation and a step "towards empire." All in all, however, we hope it will turn out that Mr. JOHNSON has magnified the evils of the situation somewhat beyond their real importance, and that the 15th amendment either will fail of being carried at present, or if carried, will be speedily repealed by the great Democratic national organization, which has yet a giant power with the people. The Republicans have come short of fulfilling their pledges to the country. The whole land is groaning with the abuses and taxes of maladministration, and falls short of the peace which was promised. The people will rectify these things, and those who abuse power will be swept out of sight with all their works. Mr. JOHNSON, the "people's man," need not tremble at imperialism just now. It is a good long way off.

The very thing that the 15th amendment is proposed to do, Mr. JOHNSON would do himself—enfranchise negroes. He thinks the important matter is to prevent Congress from doing that, in order that we may do it ourselves, and have the shame of it all our own. But we want no such State rights as that. We prefer, if the infamous thing must be done, and fixed as an eternal incubus on the country, that it shall be done, when it is done, by Congress, by the Executive—by anybody but ourselves. We do not desire to know that our children are not to be governed after us, as we have been ourselves; and we certainly shall never consent to aid in what we regard as so suicidal a measure. It is enough to consent to endure what cannot be avoided.

IN relation to the 15th amendment, the Nashville *Union and American* says: "Every member of the Legislature is supposed to be able to say whether he was sent there to ratify or reject. In this view we do not perceive the necessity of newspaper discussions as to whether it should be ratified or rejected. If anything is to be said at all on the subject, it can be postponed to the time when the Legislature shall propose to take action; and we will hear from the members themselves, and from the press, whether the popular verdict was for or against it." Does the *Union and American* mean by this to indicate that the press should be silent, except to express its opinion as to what the verdict of the people was on the question of negro suffrage, when the people all know, and by an overwhelming majority will say, they have not voted on this subject at all, but only on the subject of the enfranchisement of white men, in relation to which their verdict has been affirmative, positive and absolute? We all know how it is about that, too well to require any expression of the press whatever, and the press cannot instruct the people as to how they voted on this subject. If the "wisdom of the 15th amendment" was not decided upon in Tennessee previously to the late election, are we to understand the *Union and American* as intimating an opinion on the subject of a ratification or rejection, or favorably to a past ratification? We deny any such ratification. It is a question which has not yet been discussed in Tennessee, except by bald declarations that one was for it and another against it. Discussion is precisely what is needed, in order to a correct conclusion on the subject, and this because there has been no discussion whatever. We deny that a "question has already been decided, one way or the other," which has never been discussed before the people. And also the propriety of postponing all discussion to the meeting of the Legislature in October. On the contrary we think that the matter should be discussed and ventilated fully and fairly on the stump and in the press. The fact that there are any "conflicting opinions" shows the necessity of discussion. If we have a Convention, the issue will be raised, and every candidate will be required to say aye or no on this subject! It is a question of the greatest practical significance and importance. And we desire to arrive at fair conclusions, not by influences which may be brought to bear one way or the other, but by such arguments as may be conclusive of the subject, by arraying the facts of our experience, and by the vote of the people, which should certainly be strong enough for universal suffrage to be satisfactory to those who favor it, where all colors have a right to vote on the subject. To say we are committed on a matter of such importance as this, before the arguments and reasons on the subject have been given at all, would seem to be presuming a great deal. Nevertheless we are willing to put the question to the vote of the present voters of the State, black and white, to-morrow, without discussion. There can be no doubt of the verdict. The difficulty now is, that it was never rendered.

THE contract for the construction of the first thirty-six miles of the Mississippi River Railroad extending from Memphis to Covington, was let out yesterday. The bidding was close and spirited, and called together some of the ablest contracting firms of the West and South. There were at least four companies offering to take the contract for building the entire length of the road, and furnishing ample evidence of their ability to execute the work; and very many strong bidders for the work in detail. The successful bidders were GEO. W. SAULPAN & Co., of Nashville, Tenn., who have, in this enterprise, associated other gentlemen of East Tennessee and West Tennessee, with them. The firm is composed of the following persons: GEO. W. SAULPAN, JAMES H. ALLEN and GEO. P. GATES of Nashville, Tenn., all practical railroad and bridge builders, of the highest reputation for many years in Middle Tennessee and Georgia; CHARLES MCGEE, of Knoxville, and JAMES H. CALLOWAY, of Cleveland, East Tennessee, capitalists of ample means; GEO. B. FLEECE, of Fayette county, Tenn., Engineer to superintend construction; and Dr. JOHN S. PEETE, of Tipton county, who assumes the very important duties of Commissary to the working parties. A more skilful combination of practical experience, financial ability, and peculiar adaptation to every branch of duty required, has seldom, if ever, been made in the South; and here again we may justly remark on the singularly good fortune that has ever attended the Mississippi River Railroad.

The Company who have undertaken to build the road to Covington could easily build it with their own unaided resources, and equip it if necessary after being built.

The price at which the work is let is highly favorable to the Company, and the aggregate of cost will fall considerably within the estimates of Capt. MILLINGTON, the Chief Engineer. The work will be commenced at an early day in the ensuing month, and is required to be completed within eighteen months, but will be completed sooner if the people of Shelby and Tipton counties shall respond to the efforts of the Directors to furnish the means more rapidly.

There is one remarkable fact in connection with the Mississippi River Railroad that deserves mention here in compliment to its officers, and that is, that of all the roads built out of Memphis, it is almost the only one of which it can be said that its location has been governed solely by the compass, and has not been swerved into crooks and curves to accommodate individual and neighborhood interests, at the expense of the general interests of the city and county. The road was projected to run through the county seats of the river counties lying north of Shelby, and in starting out on the first division, Capt. MILLINGTON received as his only instruction from the Directors, the order to find *as nearly an air line as practicable from Memphis to Covington.* The result of his work is, that the located line from Memphis to Covington, about thirty-six and a half miles in length, exceeds the air line between these points exactly 471 feet? Taking the irregular and very difficult topography of the intervening country into account, it may safely be said that a more signal triumph of engineering patience and skill has never been achieved in this country. And this is the highest praise that can be given to Capt. MILLINGTON and his able and faithful assistants.

But notwithstanding the astonishing success of the Directors of the Mississippi River Railroad Company in obtaining for their road substantially and truly an *air line route*, some gentlemen living and owning farms in the Western part of this county and near the Mississippi river, desired to have the location changed and the road diverted to suit their private and neighborhood interests better. A survey, made by an engineer of their own selection, was yesterday presented to the Directors of the Mississippi River Road for their consideration. This survey showed, at a short distance from town, a defection of full *two miles* west of the air line; and as, after a departure of two miles from the air line, a return to it will involve a corresponding loss of distance, it is astounding to learn that a line is "three miles shorter" than the located line of Capt. MILLINGTON, which only exceeds an air line by 471 feet in a total distance of thirty-six and a half miles! Nevertheless this statement is gravely made by a small cotemporary in this city. We had supposed the paper in question had learned a salutary lesson in the past, not to make false statements concerning the Mississippi River Railroad, or any one connected therewith.

This sort of misrepresentation is not only impotent, but profoundly silly. In seeking an *air line* for their road the Directors of the Mississippi River Railroad Company have only obeyed the overwhelming demand of public opinion of this county, of Tipton, and the whole line of their road. And they have at the same time obeyed the only sensible rule of railroad building in these modern times. If they had thought for a moment of doing, or attempted to do otherwise, they would have deserved to be deposed from their office of trust as unworthy to fill it.

JOHNSON.

He is Serenaded by the Citizens of Knoxville.

He Makes a Speech and Reviews the Situation.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald of Wednesday.]

About 9 o'clock last evening, the friends of Andrew Johnson tendered him the compliment of a serenade, at the Lamar House. A large crowd collected, and after a number of airs, well executed by the colored brass band of Knoxville, in response to loud calls, the ex-President appeared on the balcony. He was received with loud cheers. Quiet being restored, Mr. Johnson said:

Fellow-Citizens: I am not in Knoxville at this time for the making of a studied address to the people, but being called upon, and unexpectedly, to-night, I will tender you my thanks for this reception. I assure you, I know how to appreciate a reception of this kind, for an important gathering of the people to listen to one who has so often been honored by them, always means to me more than the dry and forced reception, gotten up to order. But being called upon, and finding this large assembly waiting to hear me, there are one or two things which I will say.

THE LATE ELECTION.

We have just passed through an important and excited canvass. The verdict of the people of Tennessee has been rendered, and of the decision you are all aware. A popular revolution has taken place in the State.

Ours is a popular government, both State and Federal. There have been but two perfect forms of government since the earliest history of the world. One an absolute government, in which the power is vested in one man, who wields entire sway over his subjects. Such a government is an empire or a despotic monarchy. The other is one in which all power is lodged in the hands of the people. Such is a republic.

In our government we assume that all power is lodged in the great mass of the people, and the ballot box is the medium or the conductor which converts tyranny from the heads of the people. For the purpose of illustrating the subject, I shall consume a little of your time.

OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

This is a popular government. It is a democratic form of government. I use the word "democratic" in a governmental sense. But the government we have had since the war closed has been somewhat removed from that of a republican form. This is a representative republic—a representative democracy. In the recent election in this State the people, in the exercise of their power, through the ballot box, have decided in favor of a constitutional republic. There is, fellow-citizens, no liberty without a Constitution. It was a maxim laid down by the old Greek that "the soul of liberty is law." Prior to the late election, we have had, here in Tennessee, powers administered, in part, as of a limited monarchy.

So in the Federal government. Congress has been, for the past four years, omnipotent. There has been no restraint upon Congress. There has been no restraint upon Congress. In their actions they have consulted merely their own discretion. When we examine closely the principles which underlie monarchical government and those of a republic, we will find that our government has been swinging from the one extreme to the other of both forms of government.

In our present condition, we see the history of the world proved. We started with a representative Democracy. The fathers of the country conceived the Constitution which, as it has truly been said, was "an inspiration from on high." Lately we find that great efforts have been made to change our form of government and to divide the government. Now that we are endeavoring to get back to our old mooring and our true position, the danger lies in our going too far the other way. I trust in God, the good sense of the people will prevent it from being merged into a dispotism. It is even now being attempted. Your attention. Men in power in this Government are even now attempting to create an empire on the ruins of this Republic. There is a debt owing by the United States, amounting to $2,600,000,000. These men who are engaged in this conspiracy to change our Republican Government into an empire, say that this debt was created to "preserve the Republic." Now, what is assumed? Simply, that we must destroy this Republic for the purpose of paying the debt, by converting the Republic into an empire. My countrymen, before God and this people to-night, I would rather that the Republic was preserved and the debt let go. [Loud cheers.] This debt was created to save the Republic. Now the Republic must be destroyed to pay the debt! Rather let the Government be preserved and let the debt go. [Cheers.]

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Our government is one in which the people do the voting and are the source of power. They are sovereign. As long as the power is in the people, the State can determine its status and powers. Now it is assumed by Congress to propose an amendment to the federal constitution, which prohibits the State from fixing the qualifications of its voters. Then, if this amendment is adopted, Congress takes the power away from the States, that body becomes sovereign, and the country is swinging towards empire. The Constitution of the United States in arranging for representation of the several States in Congress, determined that Congressmen should be elected by the electors in the State, qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The fifteenth amendment proposes to lodge this power in Congress.

Let us look at the present condition of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. After it had been demonstrated that they had no power to secede, it is now proposed by the federal authorities to keep them out of the Union. Now the constitution, in giving permission to amend itself, says, "*Provided*, That the constitution shall not be so amended as to deprive any State of its equal suffrage in the Senate." The government now turns to Virginia and says that until she ratifies the fifteenth amendment, she shall not be represented in the Senate.

THE REAL PARTY.

The time is now come when we should consider the elementary principles of our Government and where they are tending. Away with these shallow cries for party! Let us form a party strong enough to save the Constitution and the country. Let us rally under the Constitution. Let us know no party animosities engendered in the days gone by.

The speaker addressed the colored men present, advising them of their true condition, and their interest in voting *en masse* with the white population of Tennessee.

THE BONDHOLDERS.

Where is all the gold and silver in the country? Our paper money is from 30 to 40 per cent. discount. From 1849 to 1852 there passed through the mints, receiving the device of the Government, over $800,000,000 in gold and silver coin. The largest amount of paper in circulation at any time was $700,000,000. Where is this gold and silver? As the paper money has been pushed out the gold and silver has been taken into the safes and the vaults of the men who control this $2,500,000,000 debt. When the paper money vanishes into thin air, these men will demand, seize upon and control the property of the country. It is the best contrivance ever made to make "the chaff of the king better than the poor man's corn." It is cracking the nut, taking out the contents and throwing the shell to the people.

A COMPARISION.

How does this matter stand? Take the widow of a soldier—what money do they pay her in? The bondholder goes to the treasury, presents his coupons and is paid in gold and silver. At the next desk, the poor widow's pension is paid in shinplasters. She goes to market and pays a dollar and a half for a dollar's worth. He buys a dollar and a half's worth for a dollar.

I tell you to place the right men in power. It is the deliberate design of men at the head of your government to change its character. Unless you get back into the safe mooring of the constitution, within the next four years you are gone. You may talk of parties, but this is the great question.

CONCLUSION.

I thank the people of Tennessee for the kindness and regard with which I have been welcomed all over the State. I have no concealment to make. I never played false to the people. I never concealed my motives. If our government is ever restored, then will the principles enunciated in my two last annual messages to Congress be the bases of the restoration.

In Tennessee I will live; here I expect to die. My heart's wish is to occupy a proper place in your esteem. When passions shall cease, and reason resumes her sway, I will have no fear of the position I will occupy in your regards. Good night.

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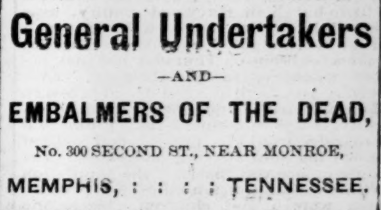
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UNDERTAKERS.

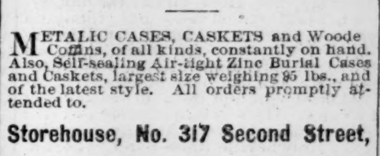
B. M'CAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.
McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS,



General Undertakers
—AND—
EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,
No. 300 SECOND ST., NEAR MONROE,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. ja9

FLAHERTY & CO.,



Funeral Undertakers

METALIC CASES, CASKETS and Woode Coffins, of all kinds, constantly on hand. Also, Self-sealing Air-tight Zinc Burial Cases and Caskets, largest size weighing 95 lbs., and of the latest style. All orders promptly attended to.

Storehouse, No. 317 Second Street,
Between Union and Monroe streets.

Mr. James Flaherty having been engaged in this business for twenty-five years, we feel assured that we can give satisfaction. Carriages and cars for hire.
Residence No. 188 Union street. fe11

INSURANCE.

Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

Incorporated Capital in 1859, : $350,000

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION JULY 1, 1869:

Amount of capital stock all paid in...$350,000 00
Amount of surplus.... 77,674 68
Total assets July 1, 1869.... $427,674 68

JAS. F. BOZEMAN, President,
D. F. WILLCOX, Secretary.
W. H. MOORE, Agent,
au1 MEMPHIS, TENN.

PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.,
Office: Cor. Madison and Second.
J. G. LONSDALE, President.
D. H. TOWNSEND, Vice-President.
WALTER A. GOODMAN, Secretary.
J. G. LONSDALE, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

D. H. TOWNSEND,	J. J. BUSBY,
J. G. LONSDALE,	E. MEYER,
G. V. RAMBAUT,	S. F. MCNUTT,
D. T. PORTER,	J. F. FRANK,
C. W. GOYER,	B. F. HARBERT,
A. VACCARO,	J. C. NEELY,
M. J. WICKS,	E. J. TAYLOR,
N. R. SLEDGE.	

This Company is prepared to do a general Fire and Marine Business. aug8

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS,
OFFICE: No. 17 MADISON STREET.

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President. — W. B. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
BEN MAY, Secretary. — F. M. NELSON, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

S. H. DUNSCOMB,	JOE BRUCE,
E. F. RISK,	W. B. GALBREATH,
R. S. JONES,	A. VACCARO,
D. H. TOWNSEND,	LOUIS HANAUER,
N. FONTAINE.	

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS. jy10

NEW YORK.

THE MISSISQUOI POWDER
ACTUALLY cures Cancers and Scrofulous diseases of the Skin. See Report to L. I. Medical Society, and statements to Physicians in circular, sent free on application to
CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent,
182 Pearl street, New York.
P. O. Box 1859. jy7

The Purest, Best and Cheapest
Estab. 1806 COLGATE & CO. NEW-YORK LAUNDRY SOAPS!
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

J. T. CASTLES,
Attorney at Law,
42 MADISON STREET, up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn. Will practice in the Courts at Memphis; also, in the counties of Fayette, Tipton and Haywood. aug19

TRANSPORTATION.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT, 9TH, trains will leave as follows:
Coming East—Leave Forest City 6 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield 9:30 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield 3:30 p.m.; arrive at Forest City 7 p.m.
Daily—Sunday excepted.
Ferryboat leaves foot of Union street, at 3 p.m., city time.
Omnibuses always on hand to convey passenger to and from boat.
B. D. WILLIAMS,
General Agent and Superintendent.
August 7, 1869. aug7

QUICK TIME EAST!!
Louisville Route Always Ahead!
SUMMER SCHEDULE,
Commencing May 2, 1869.
DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS
WILL RUN AS TO LLOWS ON THE
Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line;

Leave Memphis (city time) 3:45 a.m. 2:45 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time).... 4:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m.
Morning train from Memphis does not run on Sunday.
Leave Memphis, R. R. Time, 4:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Nashville.... 11:45 p.m. 5:00 a.m.
Sleeping Cars on Evening Train from Memphis to Louisville and Memphis to Nashville.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates
Can be procured at the Company's office, 237 1-2 Main street, and at Depot, head of Main st.
Baggage Checked at Depot, or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.
SAM. B. JONES, Supt.
SELL HOWELL, Passenger Agent. my14

STOVES, ETC.

CHARTER OAK STOVE
CATECHISM:

Question.—Who made the first Charter Oak Stove?
Answer.—G. F. Filley, of St. Louis.
Q.—When was it first made?
A.—In the year 1852.
Q.—Are they good Stoves?
A.—The "best in the world."
Q.—How are they made?
A.—From the best quality of iron.
Q.—Who says they are good Stoves?
A.—All those that use them.
Q.—How many were sold in 1868?
A.—There were 13,347 sold.
Q.—How many out of that number failed?
A.—Not one.
Q.—Who sells the genuine Charter Oak in Memphis?
A.—J. F. SCHABEL & CO., 227 MAIN ST.
Q.—Are there imitation stoves of that name?
A.—Yes; plenty of them.
Q.—How can purchasers tell the genuine?
A.—By seeing the name of G. F. Filley on each Stove.
Q.—How should parties order them?
A.—Tell your merchant to get Filley's.
Q.—Does J. F. SCHABEL & Co. have a good stock?
A.—*Yes; they sell them at Wholesale and Retail, and keep TIN WARE, CASTINGS, etc., in good supply.*

J. F. SCHABEL & CO.,
NO. 227 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS,
Sole Agents.
au17

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S
DISPENSARY.
THE LARGEST AND OLDEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE SOUTHWEST;
ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS
And the only reliable place for the
Cure of Private Diseases.

Dr. RUSSELL, No. 42 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far

The Most Successful Physician

IN the treatment of Private and secret diseases. Quick, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Ghonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of mercury, change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Ghonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 8 p.m.
DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.
Treaties on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. ap15 daw

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. B. SCARBOROUGH
HAS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN MEMphis for the purpose of treating VENEREAL DISEASES, SCROFULA, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA and CHRONIC DISEASES, of every description. SYPHILIS especially he engages to cure effectually, without the use of mercury, and in much less time than is generally required; pledging himself to pay all the expenses of treatment should he fail to effect a cure in cases where his directions are implicitly followed. All communications by letter promptly answered.
Office—No. 227 Second Street, Up-stairs.
jy7 daw

DRUGS, ETC.

THEO. HOERNER,
Analytic and Manufacturing Chemist,
Druggist and Apothecary,
54 AND 56 BEAL STREET.
(Northwest Corner of Second).

CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all descriptions made, and written reports furnished. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and everything pertaining to a first-class Drug Store. sep27 tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—One Engineer and two mill hands to go to the country. Apply to E. B. WEBBER & BRO., 230 Front St. au18

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the American Knitting Machine. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. my9

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE. W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethell Block. jy24

FINANCE AND TRADE.

U. S. STAMP DUTIES.

For Agreement or Contract, or renewal of same, on each sheet	$0 05
Bank Check, for whatever amount	0 02
Bill of Lading to foreign ports, except British North America	0 10
Bill of Lading to domestic ports	0 05
Bond of Indemnity, each $1000 or part	0 50
Bond for Executing Duties of any office	1 00
Certificate of Stock	0 25
Certificate of Deposit, not exceeding $100	0 02
" " exceeding $100	0 05
Certificate (Marriage)	0 05
Deeds or Mortgages, or other Conveyances of Real Estate, not exceeding $500	0 50
Do., exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1000	1 00
Do., exceeding $1000, for every $500 or fractional part thereof	0 50
Draft or Order at sight	0 02
Draft, not at sight, for each $100 or part	0 05
Lease, or Assignment of same, not over $300	0 50
Lease above $300, for each additional $200 or part	0 50
Mortgage, or Assignment of same, over $100 and not over $500	0 50
Mortgage, for each additional $500 or part	0 50
Notes, for each $100 or part	0 05
Receipts for $20 and over	0 02
Power of Attorney to sell stocks or collect dividend of interest thereon	0 25
Power to Sell or Rent Real Estate	1 00
Power to collect Rents	0 25
Protest of Note or Draft	0 2

FINANCE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, August 20, 1869.

The only activity displayed in our money market is in the matter of loans. All other transactions seem to be laid aside for the present. The coming few weeks will push some of our mercantile men to bridge over, but no complaint can be urged against our banks. They are as liberal as their means will allow, and manage somehow to render material aid to regular customers, though outsiders have a hard time in getting their wants supplied.

Rates of exchange are steady, with no bills offering on any point except in a small way, while the demand is very fair.

Stocks and bonds are dull and nominal, with no inquiry and no offerings.

City scrip is steady, and only in light demand.

County warrants are quiet.

Police scrip is some firmer and scarce. Dealers have advanced their buying rates to 90c. We quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
N. Y. Exchange	par@¼pr.	¼pr.
N. O. sight	par	$1 50@¼pr.
City Scrip	78@79	80@83
County Warrants	66@67	69@70
Police Scrip	90@—	92@93
Gold	131½@131¾	—@—.

Sales of new Tennessee bonds were reported in New York at 52¾c; old nominally 61@62c. Governments were steady:

Bonds of 1881	122¾@122⅞
5-20 Bonds of 1862	122⅛@122⅜
5-20 " " 1864	121 @121⅛
5-20 " " 1865	121⅛@121¼
5-20 " " 1865, new	120 @120⅛
5-20 " " 1867	120⅛@120⅜
5-20 " " 1868	120 @120⅛
10-40 Bonds	114 @114⅛
Pacific Sixes	108⅜@109

Stocks were generally steady. The Michigan Southern Railroad, it is said, will issue 10,000 shares of additional stock in thirty days:

Canton	58
Western Union Telegraph Co	38
Quicksilver	15¼
Pacific Mail	83⅜
Adams Express	57¼
Wells & Fargo's Express	19¼
American Express	39¼
United States Express	64
Merchants Union Express	10¼
New York Central	205½
Erie	
Hudson	184
Reading	96¼
Michigan Central	130
" Southern	109⅜
Illinois Central	138⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105¼
Chicago and Northwestern	88⅜
" " " preferred	97¾
Rock Island	116⅜
St. Paul	81⅜
St. Paul, preferred	88⅜
Fort Wayne	152
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛

COTTON.

Cotton was active in Liverpool at the opening to-day; Uplands 13¾d; Orleans 14d, and closed firmer, with sales of 8000 bales. Quotations unchanged.

In New York at the opening holders asked an advance, but buyers were cautious. Low grades were more in request; Ordinary 30c; Good Ordinary 32c; Low Middlings 33¾c; Middlings 34¼c. At 2 p.m. an additional advance was asked; Low Middlings 34c; Middlings 35c; Good Middlings 36c; and closed with a fair demand and prices firm. Sales 1000 bales; to spinners 74 bales; to speculators 485 bales; for export 164 bales. Sales for future delivery amounted to 2200 bales, including September, 32¼c; October, 30c; December, 28@28¼c; January, 27¾c.

With us there was a buyer for every bale on the market. Prices were better than yesterday; Middlings selling at 33c, and the day's sales amounted to nearly the whole stock on hand. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	26	@28
Good Ordinary	29	@30
Low Middlings	31	@32
Middlings	33	@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, August 20, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	38	
Received previously	247,502	247,540
		247,587
Shipped to-day	30	
Shipped previously	247,521	247,551
Stock on hand at 12 m		36

Receipts per M. & T. R. R., 4 bales; per river, 7 bales; wagons, 25 bales.

Exports per M. & C. R. R., 5 bales; per M. & O. R. R., 25 bales.

The Liverpool weekly statement is as follows: Sales, 110,000 bales; for export, 17,000; to speculators, 30,000. Stock on hand, 228,000 bales, of which 105,000 is American. Stock afloat, 680,900, of which 20,000 is American.

TRADE.

The city was crowded with people yesterday, and our streets looked alive with moving feet. The attraction, we are sorry to say, was not of a business character, but of a solemn nature—the like of which we hope never to see again. Our local columns will be found full of the horrid particulars.

The receipts to-day were light, both by river and rail, and were as follows: 1 cask and 413 pieces bacon; 210 sacks corn; 120 sacks wheat; 674 sacks cotton seed; 30 head cattle.

The commercial value of the South is beginning to attract the attention of our Northern brethren to a large degree. While our wealth went far to enrich that people during the war when our altars and our firesides were ransacked and our property was transported to the homes of those who overrun our fair fields, we were of use to them. Now our products are of value in their eyes second to none in the world. The New York *Herald* in an editorial says:

Well might the North buckle on all its armor to keep the South in the Union, for, apart from political considerations and the patriotic sentiment of maintaining the grandeur and glory of the republic intact, that part of our common country is the source of our commercial wealth and more valuable to the North than ever India was to England. According to the latest statistics the value of Southern exports last year was over two hundred and fourteen millions, while that of the North was a little less than two hundred millions. There is this great difference, too, in the nature of the exports of the two sections, that a large portion of those of the North is in the precious metals, which in a measure impoverishes the country, while those of the South are the products of the soil and bring us gold or its equivalent. Cotton, of course, is the great staple, though tobacco is a valuable product, and sugar, rice and other things form a part of the exports. The domestic trade of the South is still more valuable to the North, for it supplies our manufacturers with the raw material they need and takes back Northern manufactures in return. These great and valuable exports, and this vast trade, too, have been developed again so soon after the South had been desolated by war. This not only shows the surprising wealth of the soil, but the astonishing energy of character and recuperative power of the people. Yet it is this rich and beautiful country and these citizens which are kept under the heel of military despotism and made the football of scheming politicians years after the close of the war. But this state of things must soon come to an end, and the South will rise from its ashes to be the richest country in the world.

In FRUIT there is no change. The local market is well supplied, and prices are irregular.

Choice Western BUTTER is in fair demand, and prices are steady at 28 to 30c in tubs.

Every day increases our stock of BAGGING, and prices are firm. We quote as follows: Greenleaf, 25¼ to 26c; Heavy Flax 24 to 25c; Heavy Kentucky 25 to 26c; Todd's Light 19 to 20c.

The demand for COTTON YARNS is light and prices firm. No 400, 23 to 24c; No. 500, 21c; No. 600, 19c; No. 700, 17c.

In PROVISIONS there is no change. The demand is moderately active, and prices are very firm. Mess Pork $35 50 to $36; Clear Bacon Sides 20 to 21c; Clear Rib 19¼ to 20c; Shoulders 16¼ to 17c; country meats are 1c lower all round; Sugar Cured Canvassed Hams 24 to 25c; Breakfast Bacon 21 to 22c. Lard in tierces 20 to 20½c; keg 21½ to 22½c; caddies 22½ to 23c.

The COFFEE market is weak and stock moderate. Inferior to choice Rio 19 to 25c; Java 35 to 38c.

The receipts of PRODUCE per wagon are large, and the demand is of a local kind exclusively. Potatoes retail from store at $2 per barrel and in lots $1 50 to 1 75. Onions dull at $1 25 per bushel or $2 75 to 3 00 per barrel. Tomatoes $2 per bushel.

There is little or no FEED on levee, and our quotations are from store. Corn 87½ to 90c. Oats 60 to 65c. Bran $17 to $18. Hay $20 to $22, though a lot of the latter sold on levee at $19.

There is no change in FLOUR, and stock running low. We quote Low Supers, $5 to $5 50; Good Supers, $5 75 to $6; X, $6 25 to $6 50; XX, $7 to $7 50; XXX and Fancy, $8 to $10 50.

In MEAL there is little doing. Kilndried $4 65 to $5; fresh at mills $4 35 to $4 50 in lots.

There are very few EGGS in market. Selling at 25 to 26c.

The HIDE market is quiet. We quote: Green, 9 to 9½c; green salt, 10 to 10½c; dry salt, 17 to 17½c; dry flint, 21c.

IRON TIES are steady at 7 to 8c.

In LIME there is no change, with the demand fair. Alabama $2 to 2 25; Utica $1 75 to 2. Cape $1 85 to 2 00. Ohio river $1 40 to $1 50.

The stock of POULTRY is light, and prices are firm at $2 50 to $3 25 for young; old $4 to $4 25.

The supply of RICE is ample. Louisiana 8½ to 9c; South Carolina 10 to 10½c.

We note no change in SUGARS or MOLASSES. Louisiana 12½ to 15½c; yellow clarified 16 to 16½c; white clarified 16½ to 17c; A, 16½ to 17c; hards 17½ to 18c. MOLASSES remains steady.

Keg TAR firm at $5 25 to $5 50 per dozen.

The stock of SALT is ample and prices steady. We quote: Large dairy (seven bushel barrels) $4 50 to 4 75; small dairy (five bushel barrels) $3 50 to 3 75; large common (seven bushel bbls.) $3 30 to 3 50; small common (5 bushel bbls.) $2 50 to 2 75.

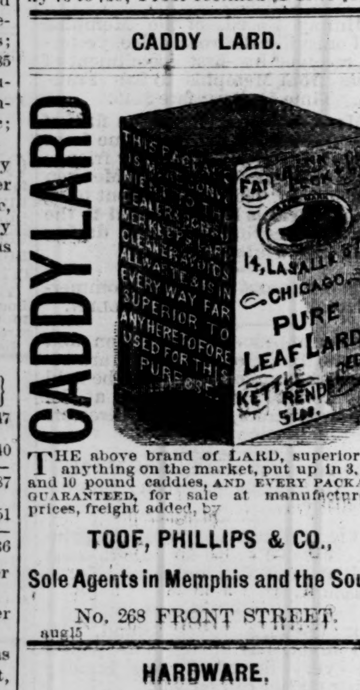
There is a fair demand for manufactured TOBACCO and stock good.

The STOCK market is well supplied, and receives daily additions from Texas. Western beeves are held at 3 to 5c gross; Texas $23 to 26 per head. Sheep scarce at $2 to 5 per head. Hogs dull at 7½ to 8c gross.

WHEAT is in fair demand, and receipts light. We quote No. 1 white $1 35 to 1 40; No. 1 red $1 30 to 1 35; No. 2, $1 20 to 1 25. Rejected, 75c to $1 10. We would add that very little No. 1 has as yet been received.

The WHISKY market is fairly active. Highwines are very scarce and firm at $1 12½ to $1 15c. Common rectified whisky 70 to 75c; Proof rectified $1 25 to $1 30.

CADDY LARD.



THE above brand of LARD, superior to anything on the market, put up in 3, 5, 7 and 10 pound caddies, AND EVERY PACKAGE GUARANTEED, for sale at manufacturer's prices, freight added, by

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

Sole Agents in Memphis and the South

No. 268 FRONT STREET. aug15

HARDWARE.

$700 REWARD.

AT a stated communication of Oakland Lodge No. 82 A. F. and A. M., held at Oakland, Miss., on the 14th day of August, 1869, it was, RESOLVED, That as our worthy brother, F. D. BARNES, Senior Warden of this Lodge, was assassinated on the 9th inst., by Dr. A. J. Lott, a non-affiliated Mason of the same place that the Lodge offer a reward for the capture of the murderer.

Description of said Lott—He is about six feet one inch high; slender form; heavy, square shoulders, slightly humped; very black piercing eyes; long black whiskers and moustache, slightly grey; black hair, rather thin on top of head; dark complexion; forty-seven years of age, apparently about thirty-five; weighs about 150 pounds. This lodge offers a reward of two hundred dollars, in addition to five hundred dollars offered by the father of the deceased, for arrest of the murderer and his confinement in jail, so that he may be brought to justice.

All papers friendly to the cause of Masonry will please copy one time.

[Signed] J. W. SAUNDERS, W. M.
Attest: JAMES H. CARR, Sec'y pro tem. au18

Valuable Property for Sale or Lease

I DESIRE to lease or sell my Steam Mill and Gin, two miles south of Memphis, on Horn Lake road, all in perfect running order. Apply at 33 South Court street, or at premises, for information.
aug6 WADDY THOMPSON.

To Cotton Planters & Stock Raisers

THE Memphis Oil Company wish to purchase, during next fall and winter, a large quantity Cotton Seed, for which they will pay the market price, furnish sacks, and have Seed correctly weighed on their large platform (Fairbank's) scales. They urge their friends not to store their Seed in large quantities, and thereby have their value destroyed or injured by HEATING. Planters who wish to make contracts for delivery of Seed will please call at Oil Work, Center Landing.

☞ Oil Cake and Meal for sale in any quantity. jy21

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

TO MADISON AND LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.
Going West—Leave Hopefield daily at 3 p.m.
Coming East—Leave Forest City, at 6 a.m.
FerryBoat leaves foot of Union St. at 2:30 p.m.
No trains on Sunday.

B. D. WILLIAMS, General Agent and Superintendent.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	4:00 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
" City time	3:45 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	3:00 p.m.	12:40 a.m.
" City time	2:45 p.m.	

Ticket offices No. 237 1-2 Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

Sleeping Car attached to Night Express Train, which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Mail, daily	2:45 p.m.	11:40 a.m
N. Orleans Express, daily	8:30 a.m.	4 30 p.m
Freight, daily except Sunday	2:35 p.m.	4:55 a.m

Mail Train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express Train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office 237 1-2 Main street and at the Depot. Omnibusses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 237 1-2 Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail	2:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m
Through Express	10:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m
Junction Accom'odation	8:10 a.m.	5:50 a.m
Somerville Accomodation	9:40 a.m.	6 p.m.
New Orleans train		9:45 p.m

The 5:50 a.m. and 9:45 p.m. trains make all Southern connections.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Railroad Miscellany.

At York, England £4000 has been raised to buy an annuity for the benefit of George Hudson, the well known railroad man.

The Russian *Railroad Gazette* says that Russia has already paid upward of 200,000,000 roubles to American railroad contractors.

An American who broke his ankle by a Railroad accident in Hesse-Darmstadt, has recovered $4,000 gold, damages, from the Railroad Company.

Mr. J. A. Twyman, Railroad Agent at Hopkinsville, Ky., was badly injured on Friday while attempting to couple some freight cars. He was crushed between the cars, and some of his ribs broken. Though much hurt, he will recover.

The Atlanta *New Era*, of Monday, says it was rumored on the street yesterday that the Central Railroad had added the Macon and Western Road to its list of purchases. We do not know that the report is true; but it is credited by many parties here—probably owing to the fact that the rumor is not afloat for the first time.

W. A. Hamer, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in a letter dated at Nashville, written to the citizens of Tyler, Texas, says: "We are now busily engaged in extending our road to a point some thirteen miles west of this, and by the middle of October or November we will have it completed, and cars and trains running to do all the business offered. When that is done, we intend to prove that our road is a live institution, and that it will at once proceed westward in its course without any intermission until it reaches the Pacific ocean.

The Macon *Journal and Messenger* has received a copy of the bill of complaint of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, the Southwestern Railroad and others, citizens and tax-payers of the State of Georgia, praying an injunction against the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, and N. L. Angier, the Treasurer of the State, restraining the Company from constructing the Albany and Brunswick Railroad, and restraining Mr. Angier from endorsing any bonds purporting to be issued by the authority of an act of the General Assembly, of March 18, 1869, in the shape of State aid in the construction of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, at the rate of $15,000 per mile, in gold.

BANKS AND BANKING.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:

LOUIS HANAUER, of Schoolfield & Hanauer
M. L. MEACHAM, of Meacham & Treadwell.
R. P. WALT, of R. P. Walt & Co.
A. L. HARRIS, of Harris, Cochran & Co.
J. C. NEELY, of Brooks, Neely & Co.
D. P. HADDEN, of David P. Hadden & Co.
J. P. HOFFMANN, of Mitchell, Hoffmann & Co.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS HANAUER, President.
M. L. MEACHAM, Vice President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, Cashier.
H. E. GARTH, Assistant Cashier.

Transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business.

Foreign Exchange for sale on all principal cities of Europe. my27

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

MEMPHIS LIFE

And Gen'l Insurance Company,

Cor. Front and Madison Sts.,

D. B. MOLLOY, President.
au8 FERDINAND MOLLOY, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:

B. EISMAN,	NEWTON FORD,
F. S. DAVIS,	W. W. THATCHER
C. P. NORRIS,	W. P. PROUDFIT,
G. H. JUDAH,	W. W. YOUNG,
J. N. OLIVER,	W. R. MOORE,
C. F. SMITH,	J. W. JEFFERSON,

C. C. PARTEE.

F. S. DAVIS, President.
NEWTON FORD, Vice-President.
ja26

HAT HOUSES.

HATS AND CAPS VERY CHEAP,

—AT—

WHEATON & CO.'S,

NO. 199 MAIN STREET.

☞ Anticipating an early removal to our new stand, No. 279 Main street (Handlan & Co.'s), we will sell our entire stock of HATS AND CAPS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS AT COST. [aug1] WHEATON & CO.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

GULLETT'S STEEL BRUSH GINS.

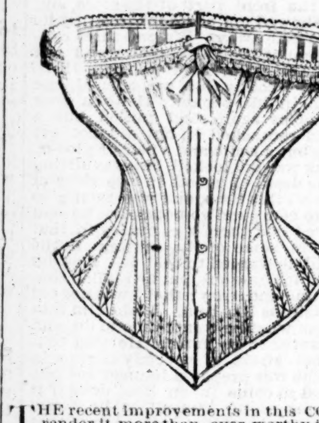
HAVING already taken orders for a very large number of the above Gins, we would suggest to those wishing to purchase that it would be well for them to

Hand in Their Orders as Early as Possible,

To avoid disappointment.
ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 310 and 312, corner Front and Monroe streets. aug2

CORSETS.

THOMSON'S PATENT "GLOVE FITTING CORSET."



THE recent improvements in this CORSET render it more than ever worthy its UNEXAMPLED popularity. No other Corset ever achieved such a BRILLIANT SUCCESS in so short a time. For sale by all first-class dealers.
THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,
391 Broadway, N. Y.,
je20 Sole Patentees for the United States.

EATING HOUSE.

FRENCH JOHN'S EATING HOUSE,

IRVING BLOCK,

No. 258 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

In opening this new house, I have made a specialty to accommodate the country people where they can have the luxuries of the city with the comforts of home. My table will always be spread with the choicest our market affords, where the high, low, rich and poor can always get a good square meal. My prices are the same as at the old place.

N.B.—Ladies with their husbands can always have the best attention.

☞ OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
FRENCH JOHN.
Irving Block, No. 258 Second Street. je9

COTTON TIES.

Important to Planters, Factors and Dealers in Iron Ties, for Baling Cotton.

THE ARROW TIE.



THE increasing demand for this Popular Fastening for Baling Cotton has induced the proprietor to provide a largely increased stock for the coming season, and we are now prepared to fill orders from the Trade, in any quantity of the

ARROW TIE.

And also the SWETT OR SELF-FASTENING BUCKLE TIE, with bands of any required length, all guaranteed of the best quality of English iron. Each bundle weighing 56 lbs.

For sale by dealers in all the principal towns and cities in the Cotton States, and by the Trade in Memphis generally.

H. T. BARTLETT and R. W. RAYNE, General Agents, 43 Carondelet Street,
je25 d&w New Orleans.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WALLACE, VAN PELT & GIBSON, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Robert Wallace withdrawing. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 289 Main street, by the remaining partners, Messrs. VAN PELT & GIBSON, who assume responsibility for all liabilities, and to whom all outstanding indebtedness must be paid. The old business must be closed up, and it is therefore necessary for those indebted to the house to settle at once.

R. WALLACE,
N. A. VAN PELT,
A. D. GIBSON.

August 16, 1869.

It will be seen from the above that I have withdrawn from the firm of Wallace, Van Pelt & Gibson. In retiring I take occasion to thank my old friends and the public generally for the generous patronage heretofore extended, and to recommend the remaining partners as eminently worthy of their confidence and patronage. R. WALLACE.
August 16, 1869. aug17

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Bayliss, Everitt & Co. is dissolved. The business will be closed up at their office, 276 Front street.

Messrs. E. W. Everitt & Co., will continue the Importing and Commission business, at No. 13 Union street.
jy18 B. BAYLISS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., STATE AGENCY OFFICE, 43 MADISON ST., MEMPHIS, TENN., June 1, 1869.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of I. G. LONSDALE & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of Capt. B. F. White. The business will be conducted in future by I. G. Lonsdale and Newton S. Otis, under the name of LONSDALE & OTIS. je20

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. W. Price and A. B. Treadwell, under the style of Price & Treadwell, is dissolved by the withdrawal of R. W. Price, to date from the 1st inst. Either one is authorized to collect and receipt for debts due the late firm.
R. W. PRICE.
A. B. TREADWELL.

NEW FIRM.—TREADWELL BROS. having bought the interest of Col. R. W. Price in the late firm of Price & Treadwell, will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business, at the old stand, No. 15 Union street, Lee Block, under firm style of Treadwell Bros., where they will be pleased to see the old friends of the late firm, and as many ones as may be pleased to call.
A. B. TREADWELL.
R. A. TREADWELL.
B. D. TREADWELL.
Memphis, Tenn., July 3, 1869. jy4

DISSOLUTION.

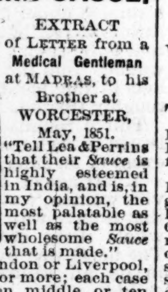
THE firm of E. C. POSTAL & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. E. C. Postal assumes all liabilities and collects all outstanding debts.
E. C. POSTAL.
J. C. LEWIS.

The undersigned will continue the Livery and Sale Business at the Overton Stables, opposite Overton Hotel. The finest rigs in the city always on hand. Major Rawlings will be found at the stable to wait on customers.
jy18 E. C. POSTAL.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE 'Only Good Sauce' and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of LETTER from a Medical Gentleman at MADRAS, to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their *Sauce* is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome *Sauce* that is made."

Put free on board at London or Liverpool, in parcels of twenty cases or more; each case two dozen large, five dozen middle, or ten dozen small. Parties who order through us have the advantage of a supply from our stock until the arrival of direct orders.

James Keller & Son's celebrated Dundee Marmalade. Robert Middlemass' celebrated Albert Biscuit. J. & G. Cox's Gelatine. Crosse & Blackell's Goods. Delangrenier's Racahout des Arabes. Guinness' Stout, Bass and Allsopp's Ales. Wm. Younger's Edinburgh Ales, and the Wines of France, Germany, Spain and Portugal. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union Square and 46 Beaver street, New York Sole agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins. je8

WORSHAM HOUSE.

WORSHAM HOUSE for Rent and Furniture for sale. Apply to
A. VACCARO or
jy27 J. J. WORSHAM.

EDUCATIONAL.

MEMPHIS FEMALE COLLEGE,

No. 282 Adams Street,

Professor William Carroll, A.M., Principal.

THIS Institution will be opened SEPTEMBER 15TH with a full corps of competent teachers. For further information apply for circular to the Principal, No. 131 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.:

REFERENCES:

Rev. F. H. Bowman, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Dr. L. C. Ransom, Pastor of First Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
Rev. F. M. Richardson, Pastor of Third Presbyterian Church.
Rev. J. O. Steadman, D.D., Pastor of Alabama Street Church.
John T. Stratton, 228 Front street.
James Elder, 20 Madison street.
Milton P. Jarnagin, 19 Madison street.
Dr. G. W. Jones, 257 Main street.
Dr. A. Erskine, 17 Monroe street.
H. Wade, 297 Main street. aug18 d&w

Saint Mary's School,

CORNER of Poplar and Alabama. Mrs. MARY E. POPE, Principal. Will open for Boarding and Day Scholars the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. No boys over ten will be received. No pupils are taken by the month. aug15

W. H. BOWERS' Mathematical and Classical School,

Cor. Hernando and Pontotoc Sts.,

WILL open on Wednesday, September 1st. His successful experience as a Teacher in this city previous to the war, he trusts will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.

For Circulars apply at book stores, or at 108 Monroe street. au12

Haile's English and Classical School for Boys

FALL SESSION OPENS WEDNESDAY, September 1st, at No. 303 Third street. For circulars call at No. 109 Madison street.
aug5 A. J. HAILE, Principal.

THE MISSES BOWERS

WILL open the Fall Session of their School

Monday, the 6th of September.

In future no boys will be admitted. A bill for the the incorporation of the school will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature, when an opportunity of pursuing a collegiate course will be offered to those desirous of embracing it. For circulars apply at bookstores, or 108 Monroe street. aug12

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION OF STUDIES IN THE ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

WILL open Monday, September 6, 1869. The course of studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Classical and Commercial education.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Jones, Brown & Co., Commission Merchants.
Messrs. Brown & Griffin, Attorneys.
Col. M. Magevney.

For Catalogues, etc., address
REV. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. G. Pres't.
St. Louis University, St. Louis Mo.
Avalanche copy 1m. jy28

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA,

Medical Department, New Orleans.

FACULTY:

A. H. Cenas, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics.
James Jones, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics.
Warren Stone, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.
T. G. Richardson, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy.
Samuel M. Bemiss, M.D., Prof. of Medicine.
Stanford E. Chaille, M.D., Prof. of Physiology.
Frank Hawthorn, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica.
Joseph Jones, M.D., (late of the University of Nashville) Prof. of Chemistry.
C. J. Bickman, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Thirty-second annual course of instruction in this Department will commence on Monday, the 15th of November, 1869, and terminate on the second Saturday of March, 1870. Preliminary Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheater of the Charity Hospital, beginning on the 18th of October, without any charge to students. The Anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time.

The members of the Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and give instruction daily at the bedside of the sick. The practical advantages thus offered to students are unrivaled.

FEES.—For all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30; Payment required in advance.

For further information address
au11 T. G. RICHARDSON, M.D., Dean.

Memphis Female Seminary.

FALL SESSION WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, September 1st. For catalogues or circulars call at Young's Bookstore, or at No. 109 Madison street.
aug4 Mrs. A. D. HAILE, Principal.

J. D. STEWART'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NO. 110 ALABAMA STREET.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION commences WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

Thorough instruction given in English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and German. jy7

NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Wade H. Bolton, deceased, all persons having claims against his estate are notified to present them within the time required by law. All persons indebted to the estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.
E. M. APPERSON, Executor.
Memphis, 10th August, 1869.

Notice to Lumber and Sawmill Men.

THE best Sawmill on St. Francis river, Ark., with plenty of timber and a ready cash market for lumber, WANTS a partner with a small capital—a good Sawyer preferred. For particulars call upon CLARKE, ELY & CO., Memphis, Tenn. aug11

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary upon the estate of M. L. Haley (Madam Felse), deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay, at Morgan, Jarnagin & Frayser's Law Office. MARTHA A. GREEN,
jy17 Executrix.

NOTICE.

LIBERAL cash advances will be made on cotton or Western produce shipped to our correspondents, Messrs. D. R. Carwell & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.
ja11 MARTIN WALT & CO.

NOTICE,

OFFICE DESOTO INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., MEMPHIS, August 9, 1869.

THE Capital Stock of the UNION AND PLANTERS' BANK OF MEMPHIS having been increased to SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, as originally called for by the Directory of this Company, it has this day been ordered that notice shall be given to Stockholders that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of said Bank

Will be Held on Saturday, August 21, 1869,

From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., at the office of the Peoples' Insurance Company in this city.

Stockholders can vote in person or by proxy.
W. M. FARRINGTON,
aug10 Pres't DeSoto Ins. and Trust Co.

New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Co.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Wm. P. Mellen, Trustee, and the United States and Others *against* The New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and Others.

THIS cause having been referred back to me as Special Commissioner by the Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, for the purpose of taking further proof, etc.:

Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all Bondholders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds and the Coupons thereunto belonging and unpaid, of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company, that have not already been reported to me under a former order of said Court, to come forward and present and file with me, as said Commissioner, said Bonds and Coupons as aforesaid, at my office, in the city of Paducah and State of Kentucky, on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1869.

Also, in case of lost Bonds, if any, or in case of claimants claiming the right to have any Bonds not heretofore actually issued to them; said parties are notified to take proof of same, before me, at the place aforenamed, on or before the First Monday in November, 1869.
W. H. JONES,
aug1 Special Commissioner.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

JUST received per ship Vincentus Van Paulo, direct from Antwerp, 1500 boxes French Window Glass, all sizes, at prices to compete with American brands, and much superior in quality.
au13 ORGILL BROS. & CO.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.



DEFIANCE CIGAR AND TOBACCO HOUSE
OPPOSITE PEABODY HOTEL,
S. STERNBERG & CO.,
NO. 313 MAIN STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS,

201 MAIN STREET, WEBSTER BLOCK,

Memphis, Tennessee.

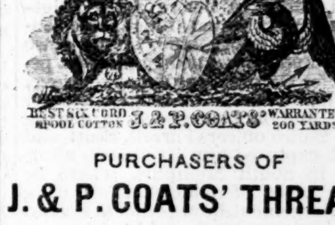
We are now receiving our fall stock, the largest we have ever offered to the trade. MERCHANTS will find it to their interest to examine before buying. aug11

CARPENTERING.

JOHN REED,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 62 Jefferson Street, entrance in alley. Special attention given to Stair Work. Houses and Verandahs framed ready for shipping. nov21

THREAD.



PURCHASERS OF

J. & P. COATS' THREAD

WILL OBSERVE THAT

THEIR BEST SIX CORD

Is put up for the American market only in wrappers with the above trade-mark, and with the name of ANDREW COATS, General Agent for the United States, on the reverse label of each spool.

Great care has been taken to adapt the thread so put up to

SEWING MACHINE USE.

All numbers will be found uniformly true to standard, and stronger and smoother than ever before.

The wholesale trade supplied by

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

CINCINNATI.

E. O. HURD. BUCKHARDT & CO.

E. O. HURD & CO., Cotton Commission Merchants,

NO. 101 SYCAMORE ST., CINCINNATI.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments
Orders for goods solicited. sep6

MASONIC SUPPLY STORE.—Convenient rooms in Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, O., have been refitted and refurnished for display and sale of Masonic and other Society Goods. Having established a successful business, the undersigned is prepared for extensive orders, and can send C. O. D. or C. O. D. on examination. Supplies for Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies; Masonic Carpets, Jewels, Collars, Diplomas; Pillars, Officers' Aprons. Full Templar outfits, $45 to $60. Also, Collars, Aprons, Knights of Pythias Chapter Robes; I. O. O. F. Jewels. Refers to prominent Masons in each State.
aug10 JOHN D. CALDWELL.

WANTED.

100 CONFIDENTIAL AGENTS WANTED to dispose of a good paying article. An energetic and trustworthy man can make $50,000 in two months. Particulars free. Call on or address Dailey & Co., 208 Broadway N. Y. aug7-daw

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider, in a most superior manner. Price only $13. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., or Boston, Mass.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. my9

WANTED.

10,000 BARRELS FRUIT.—HIGHEST market prices paid for Potatoes, Apples, Pears, Plums and Fruit of all kinds, at je15 COMER & RICHARDSON'S,
No. 2 Howard's Row,
Memphis, Tenn.

WHEAT WANTED.

WE WILL PAY ST. LOUIS PRICES FOR Wheat delivered at City Mills, on Beal street, or 182 Front street.
je18 AVERY & EGGERS.

WANTED.

AN Agent on commission to sell FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, etc., in Memphis and adjoining country, for FROST'S & CO.'S NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y. Address
jy20 M. A. DAILY, Rochester, N. Y.

WAGONS.

JAMES & ROOSA, Southern Wagon Manufacturers

Of all kinds of

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS

No. 92 Jefferson Street.

JAMES & ROOSA'S IRON STORE AND dealers in all kinds of WAGON-MAKERS, MATERIAL, No. 94 Jefferson street. ap18

NOTICE TO ISRAELITES.

THE Board of Trustees of the Congregation Beth El Emeth hereby notifies all those who wish to obtain seats in the Synagogue for the coming Holy Days, to call at their vestry rooms each Sunday before the Holy Days, between 9 and 12 a.m., or during the week, at Mr. F. Feldman, corner Monroe and DeSoto streets, or to Mr. D. Harris, 255 Main streets.

All those not able to pay for seats can receive them gratuitously. By order of
F. FELDMAN, President.
M. BREN, Secretary. aug18

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

No. 254 Second Street,

IRVING BLOCK, - - MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

YANNISSEE WHISKEY!

☞ Having learned that parties in Louisville, Cincinnati and this city pretend to sell the "Yannissee" Whiskey, we hereby give notice that we will bring suit for damages against any RESPONSIBLE party we may discover attempting to sell this brand of Whiskey, and will publish them as selling SPURIOUS article. We have had the sole use and control of the "Yannissee" brand for nearly twenty years, and none is genuine without our bran on the barrels.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

CUBBINS & GUNN,

IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP IN the Southwest, are prepared to do all work in

THE MACHINERY LINE CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN EVER.

THEY KEEP ON HAND A STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES, BOILERS. ETC

—AND—

WROUGHT IRON, GAS AND WATER PIPES OF ALL SIZES!

Which will be cut and fitted to order, promptly and well. One of the firm gives constant attention to the building of the very best

FRENCH BURR GRIST MILLS,

Which, for durability and satisfactory working, are unsurpassed. SMUTTERS, BOLTIN CLOTHES AND LEATHER BELTING, in full supply, and cheaper than elsewhere.

UNION FOUNDRY,

Adams Street, between Fourth and Bayou, Memphis, Tenn.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS ARE INFORMED

THAT WE ARE NOW RECEIVING FULL LINES STAPLES

Of all Sorts, Suited to their Present and Prospective Wants.

☞ We are determined that NO PAYING MERCHANT shall have cause to grumble a our prices. Our Stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. W shall aim to keep a LIVE CONCERN, and solicit only the trade of THE LIVE MERCHA of the country.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,

299 MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR NORTH OF PEABODY HOTEL.

J. R. WILLIAMS. JOHN FERRIS

WESTERN HAME WORKS.

Williams & Ferris,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF WOOD DRAFT HAMES

AND CART SADDLE TREES, ETC.,

BLANCHESTER, - - CLINTON COUNTY, OHIO

WE would respectfully inform our Customers and the Trade generally, that we have had over twenty years experience in this business, and are prepared to warrant satisfaction in

Quantity, Quality, Style and Price.

We will send FREE by mail to our Customers, on application, a Pictoral Descriptive List of all our work. jy28

WILLIAM ORGILL. EDMUND ORGILL. . L. DENISON. A. S. M'NEA

Orgill Brothers & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

NOS. 310 AND 312 FRONT ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE

WE ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF ALL OUR FOREIGN GOODS. WE PURCHASE OU Domestic Goods from the Manufacturers. We are enabled to offer great advantages to the trade. We are SOLE AGENTS in Memphis for the

Gullet Steel Brush Cotton Gin; also, Buckeye Reapers and Mowers,
Marvin & Co.'s Greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Sorghum Mills, Bradford's (Cincinnati) Wheat and Corn Mills,

And many other articles too numerous to mention. Agricultural Implements in great va riety. French Window Glass, Iron, Metals, Castings, Belting, Wheat Threshers, etc.

☞ TERMS CASH, OR SHORT CITY ACCEPTANCE. my12

PEABODY HOTEL

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MONROE STREETS.

In the heart of the business portion of the city,
Convenient to the Railroad Offices and Depots,
Steamboat Landing, Postoffice and Theaters
We respectfully solicit public patronage.

D. COCKRELL & SONS

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

CORNER JEFFERSON AND FRONT STS.,

IN CENTRAL PART OF CITY,

M. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.

D. B. THOMAS. B. F. GROS

THOMAS & GROSS

MANUFACTRUERS OF

LEATHER

AND DEALERS IN

Leather & Shoe Findin's

Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip Skins, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, Tanners' Oils, Etc.,

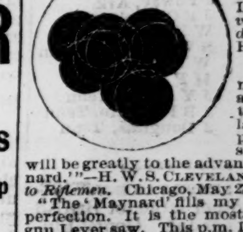
366 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Cash paid for Hides and Leather in the rough. my19

SPORTING RIFLES.

MAYNARD SPORTING RIFLES.

What is said of them by those who know.



"For Rifles I prefe the 'Ballard' or 'Maynard,' among Breech Loaders."—*See Adventures in the Wilderness by*—Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY.

"One of the partners has purchased a 'Maynard' and the other a 'Ballard' for the purpose of comparison, a test which will be greatly to the advantage of the 'Maynard.'"—H. W. S. CLEVELAND, author of *Hints to Riflemen*. Chicago, May 27, 1869.

"The 'Maynard' fills my idea of a rifle to perfection. It is the most correct shooting gun I ever saw. This p.m. I put six consecutive shots in a paper four by five inches, and all but two within one inch of center, distance forty rods." Rifle 26 inch, 35-100.
ANDRUS & GRANDINE.
Battle Creek, Mich., May 17, 1869.

Descriptive Circulars with price list and Target Representations sent on request. Address
MASS. ARMS Co.,
jy23 daw Chicopee Falls, Mass.

CITY NEWS.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails from the Memphis Postoffice.

Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore, and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.; all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads, arrive at 2:20 p.m.; close at 11:20 a.m.

Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, arrive at 12:40 p.m.; closes at 2 & 6 p.m.

New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez and all cities South, arrive at 3 p.m.; closes at 10:45 a.m.

All stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern railroads, arrive at 3 p.m.; closes at 10:45 p.m.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at p.m.; close at 5 p.m.

Marion, Wittsburg and Claiborne, Ark., (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrive at 10 a.m.; close at 11 a.m.

Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss., (semi-weekly) Monday and Friday, arrive at 4 p.m.; close at 5 p.m.

Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn., (weekly) Friday, arrive at 10 a.m.; close at 11 a.m.

Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, arrive at 9 a.m.; close at 4 p.m.

Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arrive at 9 a.m.; close at 4 p.m.

All landings on the Mississippi river south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, arrive at 9 a.m.; close at 4 p.m.

All landings on the Mississippi river north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, arrive at 9 a.m.; close at 3:30 p.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—No contracts or obligations assumed or made by any individual owner or employee of this office will be paid at our counter or recognized as an offset to any bills due the same. The party making any bill must settle it himself in person. KEATING, ENGLISH & CO.

OFFICE HOURS.—The established office hours of our Business Department shall hereafter be from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and we hope our advertisers will conform to this rule.

ROBERTSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 267 MAIN STREET.—Studies will be resumed at this Institution Monday, August 23d. Open day and evening the entire year.

LETTER LIST.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the Memphis Postoffice and not delivered by carriers yesterday:

LADIES' LIST.

Allen, R (col)	
Black, Miss B	Barner, Mrs R
Clark, Mrs J A E	Colligan, Miss B
Cowan, Mrs E	
Dedrick, Miss K	
Erwin, Mrs E	
Fife, Mrs C C	
Gates, Mrs A	
Henry, Miss J T	Hapegood, Mrs M W
Holeman, Mrs T	
Jones, Miss A	
Lane, Mrs M	
Moore, Mrs M	Martin, Mrs N H
Marsh, T	Metcalf, Mrs E
Milliken, Miss J	Morgan, Miss M
Morris, Miss T	
O'Donnell, Miss M	
Porter, Mrs E R	Parker, Mrs E C
Royner, Mrs S C	
Stanley, Miss E	
Taylor, Miss M J	Thane, Mrs
Turner, Miss T	
Wilford, Miss P	Wilson, Mrs H
Wilson, Miss B	

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

Armstrong, J	Andress, H H
Brown, W E	Bennett, Prof W D G
Baker, T	Brrrett, J W 2
Barton, J F	Brooks, D
Bell, T J	Brown, J
Bell, Dr S	Brown, S A
Berry, W J & Co	Bacchus, B F
Collins, C S	Cross, T (col)
Cottingham, J M	Crockett, R H
Cady, S S	Carroll, D R & Co
Conley, M A	
Dwyer, J B	Davis, W W H
Diehso, R	Dixson, J (col)
DePriest, A	
Evans, J D	Evans, N
Fitzmorris, W	Freleigh, J H
Ford, G W	Freeman, Col S T
Gracy, P	
Haughey, H W	Hester, R H
Hogg, T B	
Jackson, Capt J F	Jones, L
Jennings, M	
Knowls, W H	Kelly, J F
Lockett, Col E	Logan, B (col)
Mosely, Dr W A	Maddox, W
Moore, C Y	Morris, T
Myers, J	Mullin, T
Montgomery, Capt W S W	Montgomery, R M
	Mumford, Col E W
Mitchell, Rev W	McKinnon, J R
McFugh, J	McCormack, T
McKnight, L	McTarmet, M
McCarthy, M	
Neel, V	
Ogan, P	
Proctor, G B	Pary, J D
Read, A	Right, R
Randall, Morris & Co	Ross, C
Randolph, W F	
Slone, T	Sanders, W
Shield, R D	
Thomas, C	Thatcher, R
Thorn, R H	Taylor, C H
Toole, Col S	Taylor, Capt A
Ware, W	Woodson, W C
Walker, D F 2	Westlake, Dr A M
Wair, W W	
Young, J	

LESLIE'S Boys' and Girls' Weekly, at 236½ Main street; also the monthlies, weeklies and dailies of the latest date from everywhere.

Twenty-five thousand dollars to loan on collateral at Bob Grindrod's, 43 and 41 Beal street. Ellen Grindrod, proprietor.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PEABODY HOTEL—AUGUST 20.

L Lester, Miss	F M Mobers, Miss
J F Jenkins, Tenn	P H Edwards, Tenn
J D Kirby, "	W A McCoy, "
L Wills, "	J McMillon, Ky
R E Tyler, Miss	W E Mitchel, Miss
T C Mack, "	Mrs Mack, "
W J Nolen, Miss	A Kirkpatrick, Mo
W J Slater, Mo	J Caldwell, N Y
R C Cummings, La	J H Carter, La
T E Jacobs, La	S B McCutchen, La
G Marchbanks, Ten	B K Rogers, West Pt
W L Bell, Ark	G L Bennett, Mo
W P Phillips, Miss	J A Goodloa, Miss
J W Bean	F T Waters, Ark
W Gorman, Ark	P T Broduct
C P Kerr, Texas	J Ingram, Texas
J P Carter, Miss	J A Hunt, Tenn
W C Perkins, Tenn	McDunn, Tenn
J B Dennis, "	J S Forbes, Miss
J A Allers, Miss	C P Olmer, "
S C Shaw, Ga	Mrs Shaw, Ga
F M Partee, Tenn	W C Penn
J G Smith, N C	W W Robinson, N C
P T Glass, Tenn	C McGuin, Miss
A W Darling, Ky	R T Jett, Ky
S Martin, Tenn	G M Cumby, Ark

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—AUGUST 20.

B M Simpson, Ala	J Parnell, Ark
Henry Levy, Ark	A L Rembert, Ark
A W Beckwith, Miss	W A Williams and Lady, Miss
W H Johnson and Son, Miss	J W Southerland
F M Widener, Ark	J A Houston, Ark
C C Cummings, Miss	T A McGehee, Va
C M Grands, Miss	J M Nagles, Wis
Miss A Moore, Ten	J Russell, Iowa
W D Banks, Ill	W B Woodfin, Tenn
J R S Gilliland, Ten	J R Rogan, La
T R Bowen, La	H C Danels, La
Mrs J Parnell, Ark	J Bowey, Ark
Farley and lady, Ky	J F Clampit, Ark
C P Bass, Ga	W H Payne, Miss
M M Box, Tenn	S W Hatchett, Tenn
W S Miller, Ark	W P Bates, city
T Schmidt, N Y	M P Mattock, Ill
T B Frances, Wis	J Y Moore, Tenn
J T Scruggs, Tenn	J B Franklin, Tenn
J L Tull, Tenn	J Douglass, Tenn
F Haite, Mo	

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received another large lot British Half Hose, $4 50 per doz. Gents' Linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per doz. Puff Bosom Shirts, $2. Gauze Undershirts $1 25. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

BUY F. Y. Shirts, furnishing goods, etc., of Wiggans & Thorn, Manufacturers, 233 Main street, Clay Building.

THE GALLOWS.

The Majesty of the Law is at Last Fully Vindicated.

Execution of the Condemned Felons, Galvin and Moody.

The Crowd---The Spectacle---Morbid Curiosity of the Canale.

Scenes and Incidents on the Way to and on the Ground.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

The criminals have passed away. Death has placed them beyond any future crime or injury or outrage to the community they so deeply wronged. By the voice of their fellow-citizens Galvin, a white man, and Moody, a negro, have paid the penalty of their crimes. They were hung by the neck until they were dead, as the sentence is phrased, yesterday between 1 and 2 o'clock, in the jail yard, in sight of a countless crowd of all ages, sexes, conditions and colors. Not in eight years before had a public execution taken place in Memphis, the sight was therefore novel and new and calculated to draw a crowd as perhaps nothing else would. Since 1861 Memphis has passed through every phase of crime. Indeed, if we are to believe certain philosophers she has passed through or been passed by successive waves of crime, some of great some of lesser magnitude, but all leaving their impress for evil upon a community that, from the very nature of the material that in part composes it, is most liable to its influences. From every quarter of the globe our people are gathered. They come by the river and by railroad, some of them new to city life, most of them inured to it, and not a few indurated by their vices and filled with desires that are vicious and that mark them a too easy prey to crime. These last haunt beer cellars and preside at free-and-easys, they patronise our tenth rate theaters and applaud the *Can-Can*. They are persons of low tastes, of animal propensities, who have no knowledge of virtue, who think every human being purchaseable, and who regard the great body of their fellow-citizens as legitimate prey, to be robbed in one way or another, quietly if they can, murderously if they must. We have been drenched within the past eighteen months by, perhaps, the largest wave of crime that has ever visited this section. Murder became an almost pastime. Every day almost, certainly every week, carried with it into the current history of the times its murder record. For a while it really seemed as if the decent, the orderly, the working men of Memphis must take the law into their own hands, and through the fearful and terrible ordeal of trial by Vigilance Committee rid them of the unfortunate wretches who preyed upon one another and by their bold and unblushing criminality were injuring the fair name of the city and bringing ruin to every interest within her borders. Newspapers abroad boasted that they kept the head line, "Another Murder in Memphis," standing in type for daily use. Citizens of Memphis on visiting their friends abroad were greeted with wonder and astonishment, and congratulated that they had survived "another" carnival of crime as it was called, and were safe "until the next time." And this, too, not in jest, but solid earnest. Memphis had become a by-word. Murder went unrebuked, and sometimes was openly aided by those whose sworn duty it was to help to punish it. We had reached a crisis when Galvin and Moody were sentenced and re-sentenced to death by the Supreme Court, and when Judge Hudson ascended the Criminal Court bench, and Mr. Horrigan, as Attorney General, commenced the work of successful prosecution of criminals. Since these occurrences the wave of crime has gradually receded, and from disorder we have emerged on quiet, on peace. We may now in reason boast that we are as quiet, as orderly and as free from crime as any people in the Union, and that for the future we intend to remain so. With a vigilant police and proper enforcement of the law against all offenders, we are prepared to pledge ourselves to the utmost order and a grand and glorious prosperity. The example of yesterday has already had its effect. But the execution.

TO THE GALLOWS.

At an early hour yesterday the streets were thronged by people, afoot on horseback, in carts, in wagons, in omnibuses, in carriages, in street cars and private vehicles. Women predominated. The curiosity of the sex was aroused. They must see the hanging, even at the expense of dinner. Of course the negro element outnumbered the white, and added to the aroma that ascended from sweating humanity, the peculiar aroma denominated d'Afrique, which has been found so subtle that even a Liebig cannot bottle it. Running, and walking, and riding, but all full of eagerness, and all canvassing the pluck of the criminals about to be executed, this mass of human beings poured along until in the vicinity of the jail, every housetop and shed, and every foot of available space, were filled. A shameless sight it was to see so many women among the most anxious of this vast crowd. Their curiosity was unbounded, and not even a look, a touch of the gallows, or explanation of the *modus operandi* satisfied them. They pushed into the yard and witnessed the ordeal of hanging without a whimper. Are we better or worse than other people—we of the 19th century?

THE CROWD.

There was no sympathy among these people—there never is in a crowd. A total want of feeling was manifested. Men elbowed women and women shouldered men. They contended with laugh and jeer and joke for the best places to see the sight. It was not death which they came to laugh at, only the transition—the passage from life. It was a sensation they were there to enjoy. The hours wore on. Impatience was manifested in many faces. The crowd began to speculate. Would the wretched men be reprieved? Could it be possible that they were to be cheated of the sight of two souls launched into eternity? No! There was a rush, a feverish restlessness for several minutes. He comes! "Galvin is here," they cry, and all eyes rest on the gallows. They were not to be robbed. The execution would take place. It was no sham. The officers of the law meant work. All was now eagerness for the finale. We leave this cruel, indifferent, almost inhuman crowd in their eagerness, and turn back to the morning and to recount

HOW THE PRISONERS PASSED THEIR LAST NIGHT.

During the early part of Thursday night, Galvin smoked and engaged in cheerful conversation with the guards, until nearly one o'clock, when he remarked that he felt drowsy, and laid down upon his mattress and slept soundly until about half-past six, when he arose. Breakfast was served him, of which he ate sparingly.

Moody was singing and praying from eight o'clock until nearly two o'clock, when he retired to rest and slept well until after four o'clock, when he awoke and resumed his devotions. The breakfast furnished him was scarcely touched.

GALVIN'S PARTING WITH HIS BROTHER.

The only time that Galvin gave way, from the sentence until the drop fell, was during his last interview with his brother Jeremiah, which took place about eight o'clock in the morning. When his brother was shown into the cell, they fell into each others' arms and wept bitterly. For the nonce, the strong, rude, rough men became as children, kissing one another passionately and sobbing aloud, at the stern decree of the law which was so soon to hurry one of them into eternity. A few hurried words gasped out between heart bursting sobs, a clasping of hands, and the brothers parted to meet no more on earth forever. Father O'Brien arrived soon after the departure of Galvin's brother, and shortly succeeded in quelling the disturbed spirits of the wretched man; and when this reporter visited the condemned cells, about half-past ten o'clock, he was quietly and calmly listening to the comforting assurances of his spiritual adviser.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF GALVIN.

James Galvin was a native of Ireland, was in his twenty-fifth year, stood about five feet eleven inches in his stockings, weight somewhere in the neighborhood of 175 pounds when executed, and was, in a physical sense, a fine looking man. The only drawback to his appearance was the formation of his head—ferocity, recklessness and determination being easily read by the phrenologist in its whole contour. His countenance was clear and open, with a steady grey eye that beamed with anything else but bloodthirstiness. It is said that his mother resides in Davenport, Iowa, and that he has a sister somewhere in Texas, but his persistent reticence in regard to himself and family renders it almost impossible to give aything like reliable information on this point.

The crime for which he suffered is fresh in the minds of our readers. On Christmas day, 1867, Galvin and some friends were drinking at the Delta, a saloon on Main between Winchester and Commerce street. A couple of negroes, in passing the saloon, become involved in some way in a quarrel with the party, and called upon officer Fenton, (on his way home to dinner at the time) to arrest the assailants. In the attempt the officer was severely beaten and otherwise very roughly handled, and drew his pistol to protect himself in the discharge of his duty when he was fired upon by Galvin and mortally wounded by the second shot—the first shot striking and killing a young German lad standing on the opposite sidewalk. Fenton lived only a few days after being shot. Galvin was arrested and tried before Judge Bigelow, acting Criminal Judge, and sentenced to be hung. Judge Hunter, we understand, subsequently signed a petition for Galvin's pardon or reprieve. Galvin proved to be a rough customer in jail, and once succeeded in getting out. Police officers Farrell, Scott and Welch captured him six months afterward in South Memphis, where he had a place of rendezvous. During his enlargement he was shot at several times it is reported, and his presence in some rural neighborhoods caused great alarm.

During his confinement in the county jail, since his return from Brownsville, a marked and decided change came over him. At the start his conduct and speech were violent and reckless, but as his time on earth grew short, as his mind began to heed the warnings given him by the holy father, as all hope of a pardon or even of a reprieve died away, he began to realize the awful fate which awaited him should he be ushered into the presence of his Maker unprepared, and earnestly sought that peace of mind which he gave such fair evidences of having found before his death. Rev. Father O'Brien, who acted as his spiritual adviser, expressed himself confidently as to Galvin's state of mind, and said he had no doubt the poor fellow was thoroughly ready to meet his fate and leave this world with a strong hope of redemption in the next.

During an interview with him at 10 o'clock, Galvin said to the writer that several attempts had been made to induce him to disclose certain facts with which he was thought to be familiar, but that he had not divulged anything, nor would he; he had made his confession to the holy father, and that was all he should ever say on the subject. He bade us farewell cheerfully and we left him in quite a calm and peaceful frame of mind.

His last request of Sheriff Curry, when asked if anything could be done for him, was that he might be shaved, which was, of course, granted.

THE GUARD.

The guard was composed of the Metropolitan Police, under command of Capts. Smith and Atlee. Their duties, made doubly arduous by the rabble which swarmed upon the outside of the jail yard, were performed in a most commendable manner. It is a matter of regret to be compelled to record that two of the men, officers Gorbett and Sauerman, on duty on the outside of the enclosure, were overcome by the heat, and withdrawn until they recovered. We learned that Mr. Sauerman was severely trampled upon by being run over by a portion of the crowd, panic-stricken at the falling of a shed, on which were perched a crowd of people.

THE PARAPHERNALIA OF DEATH.

The ropes, pinions and black caps were inspected in the guard-room during the morning. The ropes were of Missouri water-rotted hemp, ⅝ of an inch in diameter, cable-laid, and would have upheld a weight of 1000 pounds falling the same distance as did the bodies.

The pinions for the hands, elbows, ankles and knees were of leather fitted with buckles—an improvement on the old style bungling ropes and strings.

Black muslin caps, with draw-strings behind, made up the outfit of the Sheriff's assistant.

THE SPECTATORS INSIDE.

Despite the precautions of Col. Curry a few roughs gained admittance through the gates into the enclosure but were promptly chucked out as soon as recognized. It was estimated there were inside the yard 300 men, women and children, a considerable number of the two last mentioned. We were told that the widows of Capt. Perry and officer Fenton were among the number. Two respectably dressed young women approached the foot of the gallows after the body of Galvin had been cut down, and, passing the guard, were shown by their escort the *modus operandi* of the whole affair—where the man stood, how the trap was fixed, what threw the support from under the platform, etc., in all of which they seemed to take quite a lively interest, and fell back to the front rank of spectators to see that the explanation vouchsafed them was verified by the hanging of Moody. Alas! poor feminine curiosity.

FINAL PREPARATIONS.

At 12:45 Capt. Atlee detailed a guard to keep clear the sidewalk in front of the jail-yard, the reverend gentlemen in attendance upon the prisoners were notified that the fatal hour was approaching, the ropes were affixed to the beam, and a general stir pervaded official circles. At 1:30 Maj. Foster and the guard went up to the cells and brought out Galvin, who, at his own request, was placed first

UPON THE GALLOWS.

The procession was formed by

Maj. Foster,
The Guard,
Guard, Prisoner, Priest,
The Guard,

and slowly wound its way out of the prison to the foot of the scaffold, Galvin bearing himself erect and manly, though not defiantly, the while. Arrived upon the gallows, Col. Curry read the death warrant:

DEATH WARRANT.

Supreme Court at Brownsville, Tenn., June 26, 1869.

James Galvin
vs.
The State of Tennessee

James Galvin appeared in person, and George E. Gantt, Attorney General *pro tem.*, in behalf of the State, and thereupon the record, proceedings and judgment of the Court below being seen and understood by this Court, and it appearing that in the same there is no error, it is, therefore, considered that the judgment aforesaid be affirmed; and the said James Galvin being asked by the said Court if he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced against him, says no more than what he has before said; therefore, it is considered that the said James Galvin, for the crime of murder in the first degree, for which he was adjudged ably by the Court below, be remanded to the jail of Haywood county, thence to be taken by the Sheriff of said county and delivered to the Sheriff of Shelby county, who will place him in prison and him securely keep until Friday, the 20th day of August next, when he will be taken, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m., and 3 o'clock p.m., by the said Sheriff of Shelby county, to a gallows, to be erected by the Sheriff within one and a half miles of the Courthouse of said county, and there to be suspended by the neck until he is dead. And may God have mercy upon his soul.

It is further considered by the Court that the State of Tennessee recover of the said James Galvin the costs of this cause, and that execution issue, and that a copy of this judgment be furnished the Sheriff of Haywood county.

A true copy. JOHN L. BROWN, Clerk.

Father O'Brien repeated the service of the dying, the responses being distinctly given by the condemned man. When the Reverend Father had concluded, Galvin stepped forward and said:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* I appear before you to-day for the last time on earth. I have a few remarks to make, however, before leaving the world forever. It is true I killed officer Fenton, but I did it in self-defense; if I had not thought I should be killed by him I would not have shot him. I forgive all who had hand in bringing me to this ignominious death, as I hope to be forgiven by God. Good-bye and God bless all."

When he ceased speaking (at 1:41) the black cap was drawn over his head, the pinions on his arms and legs were adjusted, the rope put over his head, and at 1:43 the drop fell, leaving all that was mortal of James Galvin dangling a lifeless clod between heaven and earth.

The death was comparatively easy—the struggles being very slight, and consisting only of a few convulsive shudders and a partial drawing up of the legs. At eight minutes the pulse was pronounced perceptible by Drs. Quinby and Grasty; at thirteen minutes, barely felt, and at fifteen minutes entirely gone, when life was declared extinct, and the body was cut down and delivered at the gate to his brother and friends.

SAM. MOODY.

The other criminal sentenced to suffer death at the same time with Galvin, was born in September, 1848, at LaGrange, Tenn., and was brought to Memphis before he was a year old. He was raised by Mr. A. J. Montgomery, near the State Female College; has always lived here, with the exception of about a year, when he was running on the river; was a bell-boy in the Gayoso Hotel for nearly two years. He is about five feet six inches in hight, quite intelligent, and since he has been in jail has been very quiet. Of late, he has spent a large portion of his time reading the Bible.

MOODY'S STATEMENT.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Frank Tucker took down in writing the annexed statement as made by Moody, which was afterwards read to him and pronounced to be correct in every particular as related. His denial of being guilty of the murder of Capt. Perry is thought by those competent to form an opinion in the matter, to be the truth, and that Bedford is the really guilty party:

On the night of Capt. Perry's murder, the 4th of June, I met K. G. Bedford on Main street, between Union and Monroe. I spoke to him as he passed, and after he had gone a short distance he turned and called to me, and on my coming up asked me if I did not want to go with him up the street a little ways? I asked him where? He answered, around in the alley. He told me that during the day he had been around to Price & Yeatman's store, and on pretence of examining some flour, had seen how things were situated, and thought that we could make a good thing there. He asked me if I had a pistol? I told him that I had not, and further, that I had no use for one. I formerly had one, but having accidentally got shot and slightly wounded with it, my wife had sold it. This was nearly two years ago, and that I had never owned or carried a pistol since. He said that I was a d—d fool for not carrying one, as he had one that never failed; and pulling a revolver out from beneath his waistband, showed it to me. It was a peculiar kind of a pistol, and the first time that I had ever seen one of that make. He called it a French ——. It was about the size of Colt's large Navy, but think that it carried a larger ball. I took it in my hands, but not understanding how it worked, was afraid that it would go off in my hands, and immediately gave it back to him. I remember that it had a small ring in the stock, as it rattled as I handed it back to him. He remarked that he had borrowed this pistol, as the one that he owned was out of repair, and he could not depend upon it, and as soon as he got money enough he was going to buy the one that he had with him, as he knew that it was a good one, he having tried it before.

While we were talking, Henry Jones came along; and upon my speaking to him, he stopped. Bedford and I had been walking slowly along, and when we met Jones, were nearly in front of what was then Evans' liquor store. Jones asked us what was up, and what we were waiting for? Bedford replied that we had a little job on hand. Jones turned to me then and said that he had to go down to Nesbit's saloon. He left us, but in about five minutes returned with Henderson Ford. By the time that they came up to us, Bedford had removed the grate in the sidewalk of Price & Yeatman's store. He then told me to drop down through the opening, which I did. He instructed me before entering, that I was to move to the right and see a flight of steps leading up into the store, and that when I got up inside I would find a door opening out into the alley, and that the key was in the door; that upon my coming up the steps into the store, I would have to go back beyond the hatch, and that I would see two small kegs of liquor, and about eight feet to the rear of these kegs I would come to the door. He furnished me with a candle and some matches, and told me to light the candle in the cellar, but blow it out when I got up inside the store. He said that he had examined everything that day when he was making them believe that he wanted to buy a barrel of flour, and that the door had no bar across it, or any other fastening except a lock and key. He instructed me to unlock the door, put the key in my pocket and come out to where they were, saying that they would watch on the outside and would close up the grate after I had got inside. I went down through the opening and found everything as he had said. The moon was shining a little, and the light from a keno hall that was across the alley shone in at the transom over the door, making light enough in the store for me to see easily. I unlocked the door and went out, taking the key with me; and closing the door almost shut, I went around to where I had left Bedford, Jones and Ford, and told Bedford that everything was all right, and that there was not anybody sleeping in the store that I could see. Bedford and I then went into the store together, leaving Jones and Ford standing on the opposite sidewalk. Bedford had three sacks with him. After getting inside, we closed the door nearly shut, and I put the key back in the lock. Bedford went into the office and took down a black cloth coat and hat, leaving his old coat there, saying that he needed a nice coat and hat for Sunday. We then went to the front part of the store, and Bedford showed me some tobacco that he wanted to take away. We put three caddies in each of the three sacks, and left them on the floor. Bedford took three plugs from a caddy that was opened, and put them in his pocket. He then went into the office again and pulled out a trunk and ransacked it, but did not get anything but a knife and a pair of gloves. The trunk was not locked, but was sitting under the desk. I stood in the door of the office all this time, and was trying to get him to come and go home, but he said he believed that there was money in that trunk or in some of the drawers in the room, and he wanted to find it. I asked him again to come out, but he replied that I was young and scary; that I was not old in the business like him. I told him that I had done what he wanted me to do, and now I wanted to go home. He said that he was not afraid of anybody coming in there, as he was prepared to meet any one that dared to come in on him, even if it was the proprietor himself, as he would shoot the first man that entered into that door, and that the man that had locked up the store that night slept up stairs, as he had watched him; that he was a tolerably old man with gray whiskers, and that there was no danger of his coming back to the store that night. He said that if he had time he would get some tools that he had outside and try to open the safe, as he was satisfied that there was money in it, and that he wanted it, as he was hard up. I told him that he might come back if he wanted to, but that I never would. I then started towards the door and told him that I was going out, as I did not feel right in there. I felt as if something was going to happen. He said that he would go out with me; and going towards the hatch, picked up a small keg of liquor and said that he must take something out with him. As I got to the door I saw Capt. Perry standing outside. I looked through the crack of the door, as it was not shut quite to. I spoke to Bedford and told him. Capt. Perry had his pistol in his right hand and with his left pushed open the door a little. He then put his left hand into his vest pocket and took out a match, which he struck, and pushed the door wide open. Capt. Perry was standing on the south side of the door, and the other officer, whose name I learned in Court was Tillford, was standing on the north side, on the outside. On the inside, Bedford was standing on the south side and I on the north side. I could see Capt. Perry well, and recognized him from the light of the keno hall. As Capt. Perry pushed the door back, Bedford stepped around and stood directly in the middle of the door on the inside. Capt. Perry said "Who's there?" and by the time that he had said these words, Bedford snapped his pistol, the cap having burst. I said to Bedford, "It's Capt. Perry; don't shoot," and made an effort to stop him, but before I could restrain him he shot, and Capt. P. exclaimed "Oh, I'm shot!" and fell down. As soon as he struck the ground, Bedford jumped out over him and ran down the alley. Mr. Tillford ran after him, and I ran out immediately after. Bedford turned towards Main when he got to Union, and I did not see anything more of him. I went down Union to Desoto street, and turned down Desoto and went home on Desoto, between Linden and Beal streets. As I was on my way home, I saw Jones at Nesbit's saloon, corner of Desoto and Union streets. I spoke to him and stopped at the door of the saloon for a few moments. A man was telling them in the saloon that Capt. Perry and another man had been shot. When I heard that, I went home and went to bed. I felt very bad, knowing who had done the shooting, and thinking about my being with the party. About 2 o'clock in the morning Capt. Simonds and some other police officers came to my house to arrest me. I got up and dressed and they searched the house, but did not find a pistol of any kind. I was taken up to Ford's house, and from there to the stationhouse, and from the stationhouse was brought to this jail.

Knowing as I do that I am about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, I do not want to die without first furnishing to the people of this city a plain statement of the case, that they may know that, although I was concerned in the affair, I was not the leader, but was led on by a man who, being nearly double my own age, took advantage of my youth and used me as a tool in his hands. I solemnly declare now, as I always have, that I did not shoot Capt. Perry; that I did not have a pistol with me that night, and that these statements are made voluntarily, and at my own request.

TEN MINUTES PAST TWO O'CLOCK,

The gangways were cleared and preparations commenced for the execution of Moody. The prisoner was accompanied to the scaffold by Rev. Dr. S. H. Towles, of the Methodist Church, and two colored ministers—Rev. W. R. Revels and Rev. B. M. Williamson, both of the Methodist Church. The prisoner, like his unfortunate companion in crime and misery, seemed to take matters coolly and mounted the ladder, with firm footsteps. The Sheriff read the sentence of the Court, when the clergy commenced their services, Rev. Dr. Revels reading a portion of the Scriptures (Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, chap. iv) and offering a short homily. When asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say, Moody repeated about the substance of his statement, reiterating his denial of having committed the murder. He said he felt secure as to his future state, and thanked God that He had given him grace to meet death. He implored his young friends to take warning by his terrible fate and keep out of bad company—it was bad company which brought him to his bad end.

The hymn commencing,

"There is a fountain filled with blood,"

was then sung, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Revels, in which the prisoner joined devoutly. The work of pinioning the prisoner and adjusting the rope was soon effected, and while the wretched man was repeating, "Jesus, receive me! Lord, have mercy!" the trap fell from under his feet and the sentence of the law was consummated. The drop fell at 2:26 and life was pronounced extinct 14½ minutes later, when the body was taken down and delivered to his friends who had brought a neat walnut coffin on the ground to receive it.

MOODY'S SISTER

was near the jail, and when the drop fell became so much affected as to have to be borne from the scene.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

If a more God-forsaken, heartless rabble was ever congregated together we congratulate ouselves that our ill-fortune has never compelled us to be witness of the fact. As the drop fell from under the men the rag-tag-and-bobtail that filled every vacant space within two or three squares would set up a prolonged cheering, as though it was a most acceptable diversion gotten up expressly for their amusement.

The handfull of policemen detailed as a guard outside were run over and trampled under foot, and it looks a little like retribution when it is known that two persons received accidental wounds from the bayonets of the muskets in the hands of the men thus roughly treated.

Thirty rounds of ammunition was issued to each man, to be used in the event of an emergency requiring it.

A carriage or barouche laden with vile women, was so encroached upon that it gave way bodily, tumbling the whole dirty crowd into the street. The horse was overthrown, also, and in its fall seriously injured a little child.

A panic was created by a fool shouting out, "A Riot! A Riot! Galvin's Friends!" and a stampede ensued which beat Bull or any other Run. The crowd ran for their lives, seeking refuge in all sorts of holes and corners—even rushing into skiffs and flatboats, and shoving out into the river. Such a wreck of women's gear was never before seen; almost any garment in the female wardrobe could have been picked up anywhere within two squares of the jail.

Pickpockets did a very fair business, the riff-raff of which the crowd was composed being considered. As the police force were on duty inside the jail, of course no arrests were made.

A reporter, overpowered by the heat, came near fainting at the foot of the gallows, but was revived by assiduous fanning.

IT IS BUT JUSTICE

to say that the arrangements made by Sheriff Curry for the unpleasant occasion were admirable. There was not the slightest confusion inside the enclosure, and the whole affair was gone through with in a manner so different from the usual style as to be the subject of universal remark among those who were admitted to the jail-yard. The sentence of the law upon the culprits was executed with that decorum and solemnity proper to be observed, and Col. Curry and his assistants deserve the praise of the community therefor.

PREVIOUS EXECUTIONS.

This was the third legal execution that has taken place in Memphis. A negro was executed in 1851 by a mob who took him from the calaboose, then near the old market house which stood where Market Square now adorns our city, and hung him upon a tree in sight of his place of confinement. Before his death he confessed the murder of Mr. John K. Chester on the 1st of January, 1851. Mr. Chester was City Register, and was visited by the negro with a view to the verification of his supposed free papers, which the Register pronounced forged and turned to have the negro arrested when the wretched creature drew a pistol and shot him through the head, so that he died in ten minutes. So much for the mob execution.

Stover was the first criminal executed in Memphis. He was hung on the neck of ground formed by the junction of the Wolf and Mississippi rivers for the murder of a man named Green, against whom he had a grudge, and whom he killed with a knife in his own house on President's Island, and, it was reported at the time, by the advice of a relative. He was tried before the late Judge McKiernan, and was ably defended by Judge King, Judge William T. Brown and Mr. Jno. C. Farrington, and equally ably prosecuted by Gen. Jno. Sale. He was hung in the month of August, 1860, the sad ceremonies being conducted by Mr. Swann, now Justice of the Peace. Singular to relate, the bridge over Wolf river, over which thousands had passed safely to witness the execution, broke down the day after without injury to any one.

On Friday, the 31st of May, 1861, two negroes—Moses and Isaac—were executed according to law at the Fair Grounds, the latter for the murder of Mr. Gideon Bowden, overseer of Col. F. R. Sledge, of Arkansas, and the former for the murder of an Italian organ player, named Giacomo Pasagno. Moses was found guilty, but appealed his case to the Supreme Court, where his sentence was confirmed, just as the sentences of Galvin and of Moody were confirmed by the Supreme Court at its last session. Since the execution of these last we have not had any hanging in Memphis, though murders have been committed since that time sufficient to afford us fifty such sensations as that of yesterday, which let us hope will have the effect of putting a stop to crime, and inducing a wholesome dread of the law.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

—A line of omnibuses will run between James' Park and Court Square to-day.

—Owing to the pressure upon the columns of this department several interesting local matters are crowded out.

—The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company will run trains to James' Park throughout to-day, to convey persons to the Confederate picnic. Fare for the round trip twenty cents.

—A paragraph in a Baltimore evening paper notifies the public of the removal of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, to a spacious office in the Bank of Baltimore building, No. 1 St. Paul street.

—Dr. Rogers, late Rector of the Episcopal church of St. Lazarus of this city, lectured a few days since in the Cathedral of Buffalo, on Ritualism. The vast and beautiful temple of worship was, we are assured, filled to the farthest corner.

—Now is the time for merchants to advertise their wares in the APPEAL. Either the daily or weekly offer unusual advantages. Our list of subscribers is certainly on the increase. The mammoth WEEKLY APPEAL is an especial favorite with the people.

—In Poplar street car No. 17, which passed up Main street yesterday at noon, a big burly negro was smoking a cigar with as much nonchalance as if he owned Memphis and had a mortgage on Pinch. There were several ladies and children in the car, and they no doubt enjoyed the fumes of the mean cigar as it was wafted into their faces by the breeze. The car driver's attention was called to the fact of the nigger's smoking inside the car contrary to the rules of the company, but he heeded no protest that was offered.

—The catalogue of "Norwood School," Nelson county, Virginia, for the session of 1868-'69, has come to hand. It is a beautiful specimen of the art typographical from the press of John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore. As we find it stated in the "Course of Instruction," the object of this school is to prepare youths for the University of Virginia, or for immediate entrance upon the duties of life. The Course of Instruction includes all the elements of academic preparation for the University, and the method of teaching is, as far as practicable, adapted to that pursued at that institution. Mr. Wm. D. Cabell is Principal, and may be consulted by letter.

—The following extracts are from the telegraphic reports sent to the APPEAL of yesterday morning by the Associated Press:

"It appears that the private telegraph was taken possession of by the Governor of Windward Islands. A report at St. Thomas says they will be delivered over to the American authorities." "The late printer's strike appears to be drawing to a close."

The first needs only the slight corrections, "the privateer *Telegraph* taken possession of," etc., and "the vessel delivered to the United States." [The *Telegraph* is a vessel, American built, that has been engaged in the West Indian negro revolution.] There has been no printer's strike lately in New York. But there is some trouble as to wages between the plate-printers of the American Bank Note Company and their employees.

—From a friend we have the particulars of a grand tournament at Philadelphia Church, Fayette county, on Thursday, the proceeds of which were appropriated to the benefit of the Collierville and Macon roads. About fifteen hundred persons were in attendance, and a splendid band of music from Memphis: "J. B. Waller, Knight of the Red Plume, crowned Miss Georgia Bates Queen. Wm. Ginn, Knight of the Gray Eagle, crowned Miss Alice Morris First Maid. J. M. Scott, Knight Suffrage, crowned Miss Lou. Cox Second Maid. After crowning Queen and Maids of Honor, Dr. A. V. Warr, President, made some very complimentary and appropriate remarks, after which the people partook of a most excellent dinner prepared by the very hospitable people of the neighborhood. After dinner was over dancing commenced and lasted until the setting of the sun. Much credit is due Dr. A. V. Warr for the occasion, which was beyond doubt one of the finest ever witnessed in Fayette." We regret very much our inability to attend this really grand tournament.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.

A Young Man Detected Purloining Letters from the Postoffice.

An officer connected with the Postoffice of this city, yesterday afternoon, detected a young clerk of the institution in a scheme of robbery. The clerk, Dowling by name, was seen to take the letters, place them in an envelope, write the address, drop them in the letter-box, and then leave the office. The package was taken out of the letter-box and found to be addressed to Dowling, and an examination proved that the letters enclosed contained money. Police officer was called in and Dowling given into custody.

Confederate Relief and Historical Society.

A quorum of the Picnic Committee of the Confederate Relief and Historical Society was present at the meeting held at the office of C. Nourse, Esq., yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Henry Moode, Chairman of the Committee, presided.

The Committee on Restaurant Privileges agreed to accept Mr. Thos. O'Donnell's bid of $25—being the highest offered.

The following communication was received:

MEMPHIS, August, 1869.

Gents Picnic Committee:

Sirs: After due consideration we have come to the conclusion that our bid was the highest, and, by right, we were entitled to the bar. You may therefore have the James' Park by paying Mr. James $50 as per agreement. Yours truly,

FARRIS & HARKY.

Capt English was authorized to pay the amount demanded.

The Committee on Music reported the following as the line of march for the Old Memphis Brass Band, viz: To assemble at Court Square at 9 o'clock promptly, and to proceed up Main to Winchester street, down Winchester to Third, up Third to Poplar, down Poplar to Orleans, up Orleans to Adams, up Adams to Second, down Second to Madison, up Madison to Main, down Main to Beal, out Beal to the park. Upon arriving on the grounds the band will discourse several airs, then will follow, at 11 o'clock, the oration of Col. J. B. Heiskell, sr., and following the enjoyment of the day will begin by dances, promenades, and whatever other exercises parties may choose to engage in.

The Secretary was also instructed to inform the gentlemen composing the Reception and Floor Committees, who had not received their badges, to be early on the ground, and to receive the same from the gate-keepers. It is proper that these gentlemen will lend their presence early and for the day entire.

Capt. English was also instructed to send to Mrs. Hunter three complimentary tickets as a token of their respect for the liberal extra gift in furnishing rosetts, etc., for the officers and several committees of the Association, now at work in behalf of the picnic to be given to-day.

After partaking of liquid refreshments provided by the Association's most genial friend, Mr. Nourse, the Committee adjourned until Wednesday evening, 5 o'clock, when all parties having bills against the Picnic Committee will forward same for payment, addressed to Capt. R. T. English, Treasurer.

Personal.

—Mr. William Hamlin, receiving teller of the First National Bank, arrived at home yesterday, after a visit to the Eastern cities. His trip has not been lost, as he is fully invigorated for the coming business campaign.

—Our former fellow citizen, Nathan Hoffheimer, now of the firm of Hoffheimer Brothers, St. Louis, arrived in the city yesterday, and was welcomed heartily by many warm friends. He came through in company with Miss Hannah Loubrie, Capt. Nat. Green and Mr. Sol Bacharach, who were the first Memphis passengers over the railroad from St. Louis to Belmont. Time from St. Louis to Memphis 19 hours.

—C. L. Atmore, Esq., general agent of the Jeffersonville Railroad, is in the city, on a brief visit, and returns to Louisville to-morrow.

—Asa Hill, the well known passenger agent of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, returned yesterday from New Orleans.

—Jimmy Speed, of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad office, yesterday received his first installment of tickets from Memphis to San Francisco. Time 5½ days; fare $145.

—Mr. J. S. Menken, of the firm of Menken Brothers, arrived home from Europe yesterday. His many friends will be glad to know that Mr. Menken is much improved by his recent tour, and that he feels himself equal to the arduous duties that await him during the coming winter.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted at Commercial Hotel. M. ALLEN.

STOCKHOLDERS of the Union and Planters Bank of Memphis are reminded that an election will be held to-day from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., at No. 16 Madison street, for fifteen Directors of said institution.

GET YOUR ICE at Charley N. Martin's, No. 34 Jefferson street. Free delivery.

BILLS of Exchange on all the principal cities of Europe for sale in sums to suit at First National Bank, No. 14 Madison street.

JOE LOCKE'S News Stand, 236½ Main street, has all the late papers from every direction. For Sunday reading matter call on Joe.

RIVER NEWS.

STATE OF THE WEATHER AUGUST 20.

Charleston, clear, 88°; Cleveland, clear, 88°; Chicago, clear, 82°; Chattanooga, cloudy, 86°; Cincinnati, clear, 82°; Jackson, clear, 79°; Louisville, clear, 81°; Nashville, clear and hot, 82°; Natchez, cloudy, 81°; New Orleans, clear, 84°; Osyka, clear and calm, 79°; Philadelphia, cloudy, 79°; Pittsburg, clear and warm, 84°; St. Louis, clear, 86°; Vicksburg, clear and pleasant; Washington, clear, 80°; Shreveport, cloudy and calm, 82°; Houston, clear, 86°; Mobile, clear and warm, 84°.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

City of Cairo..........St. Louis, 5 p.m.
Natoma..........White river, 5 p.m.
Sam Hale..........Cincinnati, 5 p.m.
Linton..........St. Francis river, 5 p.m.
Marble City..........Vicksburg, 5 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Nick Longworth, Louisville.
" Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" Natoma, White river.
" Luminary, Vicksburg.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" W. A. Caldwell, Arkansas river.
" Nick Longworth, New Orleans.
" Luminary, St. Louis.

IN PORT.

Natoma, Sam J. Hale, Linton.

RIVERS WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

CAIRO, August 20.—The Commonwealth passed down from St. Louis to New Orleans at 5 p.m.; the Continental at 10 p.m.; the Marble City passed down for Vicksburg. The river fell 5 inches in the last 24 hours.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—The river is stationary.

Arrived—Robt. Burns from Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—The river is falling slowly.

Departed—Belle Memphis for Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, August 20.—The river is falling with 3 feet 5 inches in the canal.

MEMPHIS GAS WORKS August 20.

River fell 4 inches in past 24 hours. Below high water mark of 1867, 23 feet 3½ inches.

CHAS. GOODWIN.

The reports from the upper rivers continue favorable for low water boats. The Ohio is dwindling down daily, and steamers in that stream are compelled to "walk over" many of the bars. The Missouri is almost at low water stage, while the upper Mississippi is shoal enough to cause much trouble even to ordinary sized steamers. All boats from above are more or less behind time. The Arkansas is falling steadily. White river also declines slowly, and in a short time we will hear of the liberal use of spars in all directions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. Nat Green, of the steamer Mississippi, arrived at home yesterday. He reports his packet in excellent order for business and says she is handsomer than ever before. Capt. Nat looks well and came through on the Belmont route in nineteen hours from St. Louis.

The Natoma is the regular United States mail packet for White river to-day. She connects with the Little Rock train and with packets for upper White river. John B. Davis is her popular and well known master. Jimmy Thompson and Charley Sharpe are clerks.

The Sam Hale, Capt. Walker, came in yesterday with a fine trip and leaves to-day for Cairo and Cincinnati. She is a No. 1 passenger packet. Ed Miller is her chief clerk.

The Marble City, Capt. A. J. Carter, will pass down to-day for Vicksburg and the bends. She makes all landings and carries the United States mail. Henry Dietrick is chief clerk.

The Linton, Capt. Hayward, leaves to-day for the St. Francis. Les Ware is clerk.

—The fine steamer City of Cairo, Capt. Malin, with C. H. Conrad in the office, backs out to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. She makes all railroad connections.

Capt. J. C. McManus, yesterday purchased the steamer Dan Able for the Memphis and Vicksburg Packet Company. This is a move in the right direction and means business. Terms private.

Owing to the crowd of local matter upon our columns to-day we are compelled to omit much of our river news.

The Laura goes out to-day as a regular ferry packet between here and Cheek's Landing, just below Mound City.

The news from below in reference to the steamers aground is not very satisfactory. The Legal Tender is reported to be still hard aground at Island 67 with the towboat Bee at work trying to lighten her off. It is also said that she has been compelled to throw overboard some of her freight.

The monitor Harpy is aground above this city at Island 34. She broke some of machinery and floated on the bar. Her officers were in the city last night.

The monitor reported aground at Island 67 is still hard and fast. One of her officers is in town trying to engage a boat to pull her off.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River Packet Company, United States Mail Line.
For Jacksonport and Way Landings.
NATOMA..........Davis, master
This superb passenger packet will leave as above
THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug21 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Speed, Safety and Comfort---Elliott Line.

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet, For Helena, Friar's Point, Devall's Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Searcy, Des Arc, Augusta and Jacksonport.
LEGAL TENDER..........John D. Elliott, master
This first-class side-wheel passenger steamer will leave as above
EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Connects with steamer Mollie Gratz for all points on Upper White and Black rivers.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
Promenade and Jefferson Sts., opp. Landing.
aug21

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company—For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
SAM J. HALE..........Walker, master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above
SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent.
aug20 23¾ Madison street.

FOR VICKSBURG.

United States Mail---For Vicksburg.

ONE of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave on the following days, making all Way Landings between Memphis and Vicksburg:
MARBLE CITY, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 5 p.m.
RUBICON, MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 5 p.m.
JULIA, MONDAY, August 30, at 5 p.m.
Freight received at the St. Louis Wharfboat.
aug17 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis U. S. Mail Line

FOR HICKMAN, COLUMBUS, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

ONE of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows:
RUBICON, MONDAY, Aug. 16, at 5 p.m.
BELLE MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, Aug. 17, 5 p.m.
BELLEST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, FRIDAY, Aug. 20, at 5 p.m.
CITY OF CAIRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points, via Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street. FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug15

FOR HALE'S POINT.

HALE'S POINT TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.

COMMENCING ON OR ABOUT THE FIFTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER.

THE Memphis and St. Louis Packet Co. will run their fine side-wheel Passenger Steamer, ST. JOSEPH, between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 5 o'clock; returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. jy7

For Mound City, Ark.

STEAMER BEN CAMPBELL will make three trips every day to Mound City, leaving Memphis at 7 and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. The fishing near Mound City is excellent. The boat will also make a trip to Bradley Landing every Sunday. je30

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

White River Line.

THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT Passenger Packet will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.:
NATOMA..........J. B. Davis, Master
Making close connections at DeVall's Bluff with the railroad for Little Rock, and at Jacksonport with the steamer MOLLIE GRATZ for all points on upper White and Black rivers.
The above Company now have in course of construction a magnificent side-wheel steamer for this trade, which will be completed on or about the 1st of October, when she will be put in the line as the Saturday's packet, the Natoma taking Thursday. Should, however, the trade demand it, there will be suitable boat put in on Thursday, until the completion of the new boat.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
aug11 304 Front St., Mosby Block.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet.

For Helena, Mariana, Madison and Wittsburg.
The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet,
SAINT FRANCIS,
Capt. T. R. Bowman..........Sam C. Paine, Clerk
WILL leave Memphis for HELENA, L'ANGUILLE and ST. FRANCIS RIVERS every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent.
feb19 23¾ Madison street.